

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL (incl. Statistics)

1132. [Anon.] *The Advancement of Science*. London: British Association for the Advancement of Science. Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1939. Quarterly.—This quarterly takes the place of the annual Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which has been published from 1831 to 1938.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).
1133. [Anon.] *Vita and bibliography of Paul Schilder*. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 221-234.—Biography with a bibliography of work published prior to 1940.—A. Chapanis (Yale).
1134. [Anon.] *Raymond Pearl*, June 3, 1879.—November 17, 1940. *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, 1940, 15, 401.—Portrait.
1135. [Anon.] *Leta S. Hollingworth*. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1940, 42, 183.—Portrait.
1136. Bartlett, R. J. *Measurement in psychology*. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 422-441.—See XIV: 5260.
1137. Becknell, E. A. *Probability: a function of ideology*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 604-609.—The author considers the fact that there has been a marked tendency to overlook the logic of the law of probability in the concentration upon its calculus. It is pointed out that the whole concept of probability introduces the idea of a state of knowledge or an hypothesis; possibilities exist objectively, independent of the thinking processes, but probabilities do not. The questions raised are related to the studies in the field of extra-sensory perception.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1138. Brown, J. F. *Freud's contributions to psychology*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 866-869.—Freud was primarily a psychologist. While other psychologists of his generation were investigating how men perceive and learn and act, Freud was investigating the sources of psychic energy behind these activities. He proved some propositions already formulated by others such as unconscious motivation, the uniformity of psychic nature, and the biological substratum and sociological superstructure of behavior. He contributed original discoveries such as the psychoanalytic method of observation, the fact of infantile sexuality, etc. The author believes that Freud has done more for the advancement of psychology than any other student.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).
1139. Carpenter, A. *Short cuts in working out intercorrelations*. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1940, 11, 32-37.—A list of suggestions for increasing speed and accuracy in the calculation of large numbers of product-moment correlations. Sample data cards and scattergrams are given.—F. W. Finger (Brown).
1140. Cook, E. W., Jr. *An inexpensive mouse cage*. *Science*, 1940, 92, 538.—This apparatus consists of a piece of hardware cloth the ends of which are laced together to form a cylinder. The cylinder is placed in a tin pie plate and covered with another plate to complete the cage.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
1141. Darrow, C. W. *Convenient electroencephalographic electrode*. *Proc. soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1940, 45, 301-302.—An electrode is described which eliminates the necessity of cutting off hair when taking electroencephalograms from hair covered areas.—H. Peak (Randolph-Macon).
1142. Dewey, J. *The vanishing subject in the psychology of James*. *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 589-599.—2 theories of mind found in William James' *Principles of Psychology* are stated and their conflict in James' thought illustrated. According to one theory, an epistemological dualism, "the science of psychology centers about a subject which is 'mental' just as physics centers about an object which is 'material'." In the other theory, a biological behaviorism, the mental subject is reduced to the organism in interaction with the environment and "subject and object do not stand for separate orders or kinds of existence but at most for certain distinctions made for a definite purpose within experience." This behaviorism appears most definitely in James' treatment of habit, the effect of practice, and the nature of the self. Dewey concludes that epistemological dualism "originally came into psychology from philosophy. But now it is advanced by philosophers as having the warrant of psychology and hence possessed of the authority of one of the positive sciences. Philosophy will not be emancipated to perform its own task and function until psychology is purged, as a whole and in all of its special topics, of the last remnant of the traditional dualism."—J. H. Jackson (Boise, Idaho).
1143. Dimitri, V. *La actividad neurológica de Freud*. (Freud's neurological studies.) *Rev. Neurol. B. Aires*, 1939, 4, 181-193.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Dimitri reviews Freud's neurological studies, which belong to his youth and have been unjustly forgotten. He stresses particularly the monograph on aphasia (1891). It is easy to refute the prejudice which usually surrounds his great work, stigmatizing it as unscientific or empirical. He was a great investigator, very serious, and disciplined.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1144. Dorcus, R. M., & Mount G. E. An inexpensive slow frequency oscillator for driving electromagnetic markers. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 600-602.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1145. Farber, M. [Ed.] *Philosophical essays in memory of Edmund Husserl*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1940. Pp. vi + 332. \$4.00.—16 expository and critical articles on various phases and developments of Husserl's phenomenological philosophy. A supplement consists of a manuscript by Husserl, in German, on the origin of space.—J. H. Jackson (Boise, Idaho).
1146. F[ulton], J. F., & G[erard], R. W. J. G. Dusser de Barenne, 1885-1940. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 282-292.—Obituary and portrait; bibliography.—C. E. Henry (Brown).
1147. Greenwood, J. A. A caution on the use of the method of correct matchings. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 614-615.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1148. Grinker, R. R. Reminiscences of a personal contact with Freud. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 850-855.—This article gives an impression of Freud as seen from the position of an analysand. It shows Freud, the man, in life and indicates several facets of his personality.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).
1149. Gundlach, R. H. The Los Angeles meeting of the Western Psychological Association. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 616.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1150. Hoagland, H. A simple method for recording electrocorticograms in animals without opening the skull. *Science*, 1940, 92, 537-538.—The method described employs phonograph needles as electrodes. These are inserted by forcing them through the bones of the skull where the point will come into contact with the underlying cortical tissue. The author reports that they give no electrode artifacts, they can be left in the animal's head for several days, no infections have resulted, and they are easily removed.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
1151. Hooton, E. A. *Why men behave like apes and vice versa; body and behavior*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1940. Pp. xxv + 234. \$3.00.—This book is an expansion of 5 Vanuxem lectures delivered at Princeton University in February, 1940. "Human behavior is a function of the organism just as is digestion." This theme is developed in the primate order, in the human family as a whole, in the races of man, in nations and ethnic groups, and finally in the individual. The principal differences between man and the other primates are the use of articulate speech and of tools, both of which "stem back to the size and intricacy of the human brain." Evidence relating differences in anatomical characters to concomitant variations in behavior among the genera or species of archaic man, and between civilized and savage man, is presented in some detail. "The variations of group behavior are today nationalistic rather than racial. . . . By far the most potent agency in stabilizing and perpetuating national behavior is the continuity of racial and ethnic strains, whether pure or blended, within the national area. . . . The ultimate and practicable relating of the human organism to human behavior is to be sought . . . in the individual. His racial inheritance, his ethnic tradition are conditioning factors in the behavior of the individual, but his own peculiar familial heredity, the idiosyncrasies of his own organic composition, and his own adaptive ability are the principal determinants of his behavior." In an introductory Harangue on Human Affairs Hooton proclaims: "We must have fewer and better men, not more morons and machines."—H. W. Nissen (Yale).
1152. Klages, L. *Goethe als Seelenforscher*. (Goethe as psychologist.) (2nd ed.) Leipzig: Barth, 1940. Pp. 58. RM. 2.70.—Klages depicts Goethe as investigator of phenomena, discoverer of the unconscious, student of the arts, and characterologist. The world of phenomena is the object of a search for the meaning of all events. This meaning reveals itself only to those who give their souls to the search. Consciousness deepens in proportion to the fullness and comprehensiveness of experience, which is in itself completely without consciousness. Intelligence (*Verstand*) can only take hold of specific facts for specific practical ends. To follow the eternal growth and change in nature, reason (*Vernunft*) is required as an organ of participation in the divinity of nature. Knowledge of one's self is not gained through self-observation but through consideration of the reactions which one's own soul, in suffering and happiness, evokes in others' souls.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
1153. Knox, G. W., & Williams, R. D. Studies in contemporary psychological theory: What is behavioral constancy? *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 269-274.—The authors point out that the nature of the term behavioral constancy is misunderstood and that of 6 possible meanings which might be applied to the term one has been most frequently employed. They define the term as follows: "Behavioral constancy is the degree of tendency for E, the behavioral object, to keep in step with the external physical, i.e., geographical object, rather than to keep in step with the stimulus pattern or proximal object that impinges upon the retina. . . . There is behavioral constancy just to the degree that the experienced object—E—parallels the more remote geographical object G, rather than the intermediate proximal object—P."—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).
1154. Koffka, K. The ego in his world. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 444.—Abstract.
1155. Krueger, F. *Otto Klemm und das Psychologische Institut der Universität Leipzig. Deutsche Seelenforschung in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten*. (Otto Klemm and the Psychological Institute of the University of Leipzig. German psychology during the last thirty years.) Leipzig: Barth, 1939. Pp. 94.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] An evaluation of Otto Klemm as a careful and methodical scientist whose bibliography comprises 54 titles, and as a man who was a great teacher, patriot, sports enthusiast, and admirer of modern technological development.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

1156. Long, W. H. Apparatus for measuring metabolism and activity in wild animals. *Univ. Mich. Sch. For. Conserv. Circ.*, 1939, 5, 1-35.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 15840).
1157. Lowry, L. G. Sigmund Freud 1856-1939. Contributions to contemporary science and practice. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 841.—This is an introduction to a series of papers on the contribution of psychoanalysis to several different fields. Freud made the greatest contribution of our times to the study of man in relation to himself and others, by giving a theory of personality structure, a method of scientific analysis and dynamic interpretation, and a psychotherapy. Portrait.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).
1158. Mackie, R. A. John Locke's leading doctrines. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 373-379.—The author briefly outlines Locke's basic theories in the fields of politics, religion, psychology, philosophy, and education and its purposes; also his views on training in morality, physical development, and intellectual power.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).
1159. Moulton, F. R. [Ed.] American Association for the Advancement of Science; a brief history of the Association from its founding in 1848 to 1940; its present organization and operation; summarized proceedings for the period from January, 1934, to January, 1940; and a directory of members as of July 1, 1940. Washington, D. C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1940. Pp. ix + 1109. \$4.00.
1160. Orgler, H. Alfred Adler, the man and his work. London: C. W. Daniel, 1939. Pp. 236. 8s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This study embraces both a personal appreciation and an expository, non-critical treatment of the systematic teachings of Adler constituting a popular introduction to his work. In addition to a discussion of the familiar principles of Individual Psychology, there are chapters devoted to a history of the development of the system, and to Adler's personality and the significance of his work.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).
1161. Rabello, S. La originalidad en psicología. (Originality in psychology.) *Rev. Neurobiol., Recife*, 1939, 2, 212-228.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The interior world is not a fiction constructed by a metaphysical necessity to explain everything, but a reality sui generis, differing according to the characteristics of the person experiencing it. Consequently it has a singular originality; subjectivity, consciousness, spontaneity, continuity, mutability, personality, and non-materiality are its most evident aspects. However, the differential or crucial patterns in which psychological facts appear do not multiply themselves indefinitely. They can be reduced to the situations of: normal white civilized man, primitive peoples, mental defectives, children, social groups, and animals. The psychological picture is different for each of these situations, and conclusions true for one cannot be applied indiscriminately to the others.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).
1162. Schuetz, A. William James's concept of the stream of thought, phenomenologically interpreted. *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 673-674.—Abstract.
1163. Seashore, R. H. The fifteenth annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 615-616.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
1164. Serrus, C. Essai sur la signification de la logique. (Essay on the significance of logic.) Paris: Alcan, 1939. Pp. 155.
1165. Thurstone, L. L. Factor analysis as a scientific method with special reference to the analysis of human traits. In Wirth, L., *Eleven twenty-six; a decade of social science research*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. 78-112.—"Factor analysis is useful especially in those domains where basic and fruitful concepts are essentially lacking and where crucial experiments are difficult to conceive. . . . The factor methods involve no assumption whatever as to the nature of factors, but . . . do yield suggestive leads for research." The emphasis of the treatment is on the logic of the method of multiple-factor analysis, and technological questions are discussed only insofar as they are essential to the clear presentation of illustrative examples. Discussions by Line and Thorndike.—N. R. Bartlett (Brown).
1166. Tyler, H. E. [Ed.] Learning to live. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1940. Pp. xxvi + 473. \$2.25.—Designed particularly for orientation courses given in the first year of college, this book combines the features of a practical psychology of learning, mental hygiene, and elementary sociology textbook. Part I comprises a summary of methods of efficient study and a consideration of typical problems that may confront students embarking on their college course. Parts II, III, and IV deal with personal adjustment including suggestions for self-analysis, the meaning and need for a philosophy of life, the relation of the individual to members of his family, problems of courtship and marriage, and general adjustment in other life situations. Part V covering vocations offers brief statements on the preparation necessary for and the present possibilities of entering professional, artistic, business, mechanical, and governmental careers. Parts VI and VII attempt to prepare the student for satisfactory adjustment to the wider economic and sociological problems he must face when he is ready to take a hand in community and world affairs. The appendix contains a reading list arranged according to chapters with a brief comment on the nature of each reference included.—M. R. Sheehan (Hunter).
1167. Wahlquist, J. T. Is the I.Q. controversy philosophical? *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 539-547.—The early educational measurement movement depends on a philosophy of realism which regards intelligence as a thing-in-itself resting on an ascertainable twofold basis of heredity and environment.

The critics are the idealists and the pragmatists. The former are concerned with the true values of life. For them the ultimate objective of education is behavior in adult society, and this depends largely on assumed spiritual goals which are intangibles. The pragmatists, interested primarily in an individual's reactions in a specific environment, consider a purposeful act more significant than abstract intelligence. They favor the progressive school with its emphasis on activities. Quoting recent statements by Stoddard, Thorndike, and others on variations in I.Q. and their cause, the author suggests that the present impasse may well be a philosophical rather than a scientific question.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1168. Welch, E. P. *Edmund Husserl's phenomenology*. Univ. South. Calif. Stud., Philos. Ser., 1939. No. 4. Pp. 100.—An exposition of some of the fundamental concepts of Husserl's phenomenology, namely, the concepts of phenomenon, method, essences, intuition, and intentionality, and a comparison of Husserl's epistemology with that of neo- and critical realism. A bibliography of Husserl's publications, of the *Jahrbuch für Philosophie und phänomenologische Forschung*, and of writings on Husserl's phenomenology.—*J. H. Jackson* (Boise, Idaho).

1169. Williams, G. *Some traditional sceptical principles; and their application, especially to mathematics and logic*. *J. Phil.*, 1940, 37, 599-608.—It is shown how Hume, Kant, and the behaviorists have used 4 sceptical principles, namely: (1) one cannot be certain, in any cognitive experience, about things that are absent from it; (2) knowledge is impossible without certainty; (3) there is no knowledge of things transcendent to experience; and (4), since transcendent objects are unknown, they do not exist. The author accepts the first principle and rejects the others. He discusses some futile attempts to escape from uncertainty, concluding that all important knowledge is uncertain and that absolute certainty is hardly possible and always superfluous.—*J. H. Jackson* (Boise, Idaho).

1170. Yeager, E. L. *William Frederick Book; 1873-1940*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 617.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

[See also abstract 1491.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

1171. Aranovich, J. *Ontogenia de los centros del lenguaje*. (Ontogenesis of the speech centers.) *Rev. Neurol. B. Aires*, 1939, 4, 3-54.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This comprehensive study from Jacob's laboratory takes up the modern concept of the speech centers, their morphological evolution, external and internal structure, myelination, and cytoarchitecture. The most important conclusions concern the time of maturation of the speech centers, if one may denote as such certain cerebral areas which have certain functions, and the myelination of these zones. Bibliography.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1172. Asenjo, A. *Estado actual de las investigaciones bioeléctricas en el cerebro humano*. (The present status of bioelectrical research on the human brain.) *Rev. méd. Chile*, 1939, 67, 1022-1025.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Asenjo's conclusions are that the oscillations of potential registered at a given area on the scalp correspond to a small superficies of the cerebral cortex. Consequently, Berger's fronto-occipital derivation registers the bioelectrical activity of the subjacent frontal and occipital cortices, and Adrian's hypothesis that an occipital locus is registered also, on other parts of the scalp, is essentially false. It is possible to map out the cerebral cortex by means of the bioelectrical manifestations registered on the scalp. These new investigations (made in Tönnis' neurosurgical clinic at the University of Berlin) contribute to the solution of the contradictions between the findings in normal persons, abnormal persons, and the experiments on animals.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1173. Bartley, S. H. *The relation between cortical response to visual stimulation and changes in the alpha rhythm*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 624-639.—Electrograms of the rabbit's optic cortex when the eye was intermittently stimulated with light were examined to determine the modifications of the alpha rhythm. The data indicate that 2 different groups of elements are responsible for 2 of the salient features of the electrogram. The activity of one group is expressed in the specific cortical response to peripheral stimulation and the other in the later components of the complete outcome of stimulation. It is the activity of the latter group that is manifest in the alpha rhythm. The two groups interact. Blocking of the alpha rhythm is not a matter of inhibiting the activity of the alpha elements but rather temporally dispersing their activity-rest cycles.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

1174. Beecher, H. K. *Chemical constitution and anesthetic potency in relation to cortical potentials*. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 347-352.—This research is a systematic extension of a previous report by the author on the relationship between cortical potential frequency and anesthetic volatility (see XIII: 5481). In the present study cortical potentials of the cat were recorded under 11 different alcohols. Total frequency of cortical potentials was found to be inversely related to both the anesthetic potency of the alcohol and the number of carbon atoms it contained. The rate of change of the potency curve is the reciprocal of that of the frequency curve. Control experiments using secondary or tertiary forms of some of the alcohols (thus maintaining the same molecular weight while varying potency) revealed that frequency is significantly related to the variable of anesthetic potency. Suggestions toward a new approach to the study of the meaning of anesthetic potency are presented.—*C. E. Henry* (Brown).

1175. Bishop, G. H., & O'Leary, J. S. *Electrical activity of the lateral geniculate of cats following optic nerve stimuli*. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3,

308-322.—In the optic nerve of the cat, 4 groups of conducting fibers produce 4 potential waves. The geniculate and cortex are activated chiefly by the group showing fastest conduction. Facilitation occurs as a result of paired shocks. The homolateral response of the optic cortex varies between 15 and 70% of the contralateral. No facilitation is observed from stimulation of the 2 optic nerves. Cortical activity is first depressed and then facilitated after a single volley in the optic nerve. These events have a phasic relationship to the alpha rhythm; cortical receptivity to extrinsic stimulation is closely related to the activity inferred from spontaneous cortical rhythms.—C. E. Henry (Brown).

1176. Campbell, B. Integration of locomotor behavior patterns of the hagfish. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 323-328.—Simple cord section in the California hagfish produces disintegration of the total behavior pattern, although strong external stimulation may re-establish integrated behavior. Isolated segments resulting from cord section behave similarly to the intact animal. Backward swimming is abolished by single hemisection. When properly placed, hemisections may dissociate the undulatory pattern into right- and left-sided halves; similarly placed faradic stimuli produce the same sort of fractionation. This primitive type of locomotor behavior is interpreted as being a total pattern wherein hemisections may be viewed as points of resistance to transmission of locomotor waves.—C. E. Henry (Brown).

1177. Cate, J. ten., Walter, W. G., & Koopman, L. J. Electro-encephalography on cats after removal of the neopallium. *Arch. néerl. Physiol.*, 1940, 25, 27-50.—The electroencephalogram recorded no alpha waves in cats after complete removal of the neopallium. Only beta waves appeared. The electrodes were placed on the skin of the head dorsal to the neopallium. In cases of unilateral extirpation, with recordings on the unoperated side of the head, records were quite normal. From these results the authors conclude that the alpha waves arise in the part of the neopallium from which the records are taken. More or less clear alpha waves could be obtained directly from subcortical areas after decortication. Their amplitude was very small, however, and they differed in other respects from the electroencephalogram of normal cats. The authors discuss the possibility of the transmission of alpha waves from the new and the old brain to other subcortical tissues. Moreover, they raise the question as to whether these subcortical areas may actually produce an alpha rhythm.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

1178. Cate, J. ten., Walter, W. G., & Koopman, L. J. Note on electro-encephalography of the brain stem and cerebellum of cats. *Arch. néerl. Physiol.*, 1940, 25, 51-56.—Electroencephalograms obtained by placing the electrodes in various parts of the mesencephalon and the cerebellum were totally lacking in alpha waves. The waves obtained resemble, in every respect, the beta wave as obtained from the intact brain of the cat.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

1179. Chauchard, P. [Chemical transmission and excitability.] *Pr. méd.*, 1939, Nov.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] There are 2 types of intracellular transmission: a slow, diffuse transmission with no close connection between nerve endings and innervated organ, and a rapid, localized transmission with close contact, both confirmed by chronaximetric research. Type 1 occurs between elements with different rates of excitability and chronaxy, type 2 between elements of the same time relation. In type 1 two nerves change excitability inversely, leading to a regulation of activity of peripheral mechanisms and differing from true transmissions of impulses among isochronous elements. The hypothesis is offered that acetylcholine, liberated during any type of transmission, assures regulation and connects both types of transmission. This would also explain the role of acetylcholine in rapid transmission.—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

1180. Cowan, S. L. The actions of eserine-like compounds upon frog's nerve-muscle preparations, and conditions in which a single shock can evoke an augmented muscular response. *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1940, B129, 356-391.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1181. Cowan, S. L. The actions of eserine-like compounds upon frog's nerve-muscle preparations, and the blocking of neuro-muscular conduction. *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1940, B129, 392-411.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1182. Fulton, J. F. Central levels of autonomic function, with particular reference to the endocrine organs. *Rev. neurol.*, 1939-40, 72.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Autonomic reflexes are integrated by the c.n.s. according to the principle of functional levels. Large, varied representations of autonomic functions, heretofore considered present only in the lower centers, exist in the cerebral cortex. Lesions in the frontal cortex may cause disturbances in hypothalamic activity and affect visceral activity, metabolism, etc. This control by the cortex of the hypothalamic centers would be as important in the regulation of endocrine activity as the hypothalamus.—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

1183. Hadley, J. M. Some relationships between electrical signs of central and peripheral activity: I. During rest. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 640-656.—The problem of the relationship between central and peripheral activity was approached through the use of the electroencephalogram, the electromyogram, and the electrocardiogram. Simultaneous recordings of these phenomena were made from 20 adult subjects. No consistent relationships were found between these various signs of activity while the subject was in a waking, but resting, state. It is concluded that during a resting state 3 separate and distinct functional systems, operating independently of each other, were recorded.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

1184. Haertig, E. W., & Masserman, J. H. Hypothalamic lesions and pneumonia in cats. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 293-299.—40 adult cats were subjected to bilaterally placed lesions in the hypothalamus. All those with lesions in the rostral region survived and retained adequate temperature regulation. 16 out of 19 cats with middle lesions died from bilateral bronchopneumonia in 1-8 days. These animals showed marked poikilothermia, and a close correlation (with certain exceptions) was found to exist between incidence of pneumonia and poikilothermia. In addition, such cats exhibited lethargic behavior and some extensor hypertonicity. 2 of 8 cats with caudal lesions died of pneumonia on the 7th day, catalepsy and muscular hyperreflexia being present to some degree. It is concluded that destruction of the central region of the hypothalamus causes a high incidence of fatal pneumonia in cats.—C. E. Henry (Brown).
1185. Mettler, F. A., & Mettler, C. C. Labyrinthine disregard after removal of the caudate. *Proc. soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1940, 45, 473-475.—A series of animals was prepared in which (1) both frontal regions exclusive of the caudate nuclei were removed; (2) both frontal regions inclusive of the heads of the caudate were ablated; and (3) complete, bilateral, labyrinthine destruction was carried out. "It is concluded (1) that, following removal of the heads of both caudate nuclei, labyrinthine stimulation exercises a reduced influence of a normal type upon the behavior of the animal and that (2) such removal abolishes the dyskinesia and hypokinesia which follow destruction of both labyrinths, substituting in their place the typical effects which follow the former operation (namely "leaping," hyperkinesia, resistance to impressed movements, and a certain degree of fatuity)."—H. Peak (Randolph-Macon).
1186. Schneider, D. E., & Clark, C. C. The electro-encephalocardiogram. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 91, 742-744.—A method for measuring simultaneously changes in the electrical potentials of the heart and cerebral cortex is presented, and is regarded as a promising method for experimentation in integrative physiology.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).
1187. Schriever, H., & Helmuth, E. Der Zeitquotient bei der Narkose des Nerven. (The time quotient in the narcosis of nerve.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1939, 242, 730-750.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 16017).
1188. Walker, E. A., & Weaver, T. A. Ocular movements from the occipital lobe in the monkey. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 353-357.—The aim of this study was to correlate modern physiological and anatomical knowledge of the occipital cortex. 12 adult monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) received direct cortical stimulation through bipolar electrodes, and the responses were observed. "Contralateral conjugate deviation of the eyes with lateral, or with either upward or downward components was obtained by stimulation of the occipital cortex. When the exciting electrodes were applied to the cortex of area 17 superior to the calcarine fissure, the movements tended to be lateral and downward. When applied below the same landmarks, the deviation was lateral and upward. The relationship of this finding to the projection of the retina on the cerebral cortex is discussed."—C. E. Henry (Brown).
1189. Waller, W. H. Progression movements elicited by subthalamic stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 300-307.—"In cats anesthetized with nembutal, alternating movements of the legs similar to those of normal walking and running were elicited by 60-cycle alternating current stimulation of the subthalamus in the region dorsal to the mammillary body. The sharp localization and low threshold of the response indicate that the subthalamus contains a specific center which directs the order of movement of the legs in locomotion."—C. E. Henry (Brown).
1190. Weizsäcker, V. v. Die Tätigkeit des Zentralnervensystems. (The activity of the central nervous system.) *Handb. inn. Med.*, 1939, 5, 1-18.—The organization of central nervous activity can be neither purely anatomical nor purely physiological in nature. Rather must we assume a psychophysical organization of sensation, movement, and environment. This embraces the following principles: (1) An outstanding representative process forces other components into the background. (2) Functions are interdependent. (3) We only know when we act ourselves, and we act only in situations where we had previously a conscious experience.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
1191. Youngstrom, K. A primary and a secondary somatic motor innervation in *Amblystoma*. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1940, 73, 139-151.—Using a series of *Amblystoma* larvae which previously had been tested physiologically for behavior, the author demonstrated by histological means that there is a primary and a secondary motor system. This confirmed the findings of Coghill and Herrick published in 1915. The secondary motor system, by virtue of its anatomical relations and time of appearance, seems to be responsible for development of the local reflexes. The primary motor system, on the other hand, appears to be responsible for the gross motor behavior in the earliest stages of behavior. The 2 types of somatic motor fibers being side by side constitute double innervation of the skeletal muscles.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

[See also abstracts 1210, 1211, 1215, 1222, 1225, 1255, 1261, 1264, 1265, 1271, 1276, 1366, 1367, 1373, 1388.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1192. Adams, E. Q. X-Z planes in the 1931 ICI system of colorimetry. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1940, 30, 657.—Abstract.
1193. Bannon, R. E. Headaches and aniseikonia. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1940, 17, 448-459.—Disappearance

or reduction in frequency of headaches, either of the eye-strain or migraine types, has frequently followed correction of aniseikonia by size lenses. Detailed reports of 9 cases are given.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1194. Bárány, E. New points of view on the problem of bone conduction. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1940, 28, 393-399.—"The amplitude of the bone conduction is strongest when the vibrator is placed on the side of the head, and weakest when it is placed in the nape of the neck and on the forehead. This is just what would have been expected, if bone conduction was induced mainly by the rotary inert oscillations of the chain of auditory ossicles; when the head is shaken in the direction of the axis of the chain there are no inert movements. Further, it proves that the bone conduction phase changes by about 180° when the bone conduction telephone is moved from one side of the head to the other. This is just what would be expected if bone conduction was induced by some loose object 'rattling' in the ear. [These findings and others also support the idea] that the chain of auditory ossicles is balanced [in such a way as to muffle, without preventing, bone conduction]."—*E. M. Pilpel* (New York City).

1195. Boehm, G. Über maculare (Haidinger'sche) Polarisationsbüschel und über einen polarisations-optischen Fehler des Auges. (Macular [Haidinger's] polarization bundles and a polarization-optical error of the eye.) *Acta ophthalm., Kbh.*, 1940, 18, 109-142.—In contradiction to E. Gehrke, polarization bundles are always seen in normal size and shape, independent of age and sex, in cases where a regularly colored and functioning fovea can be counted on. Macular polarization bundles are observed, in spite of adequate acuity, where the fovea is not or is inadequately colored. It is likely that the color of the macula determines the hue and clearness of the bundles perceived.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1196. Boehm, G. Über ein neues entoptisches Phänomen im polarisierten Licht, "periphere Polarisationsbüschel." (A new entoptic phenomenon in polarized light, "peripheral polarization bundles.") *Acta ophthalm., Kbh.*, 1940, 18, 143-169.—These bundles can be observed in paracentral vision against a dark background around a small light surface which emits intense, straight, polarized light with a continuously rotating vibration plane. The bundles consist of 2 opposite sectors which rotate in the same direction as the polarizer around the light surface as the center. The peripheral bundles are almost invisible, if the image of the small light surface coincides with the fovea, and become completely invisible as soon as the polarizer is at rest. In contrast with the macular bundles, they arise with light of any wave length and are of the same color as the light source.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1197. Bouman, H. D. Electrical excitability of the eye; a study in clinical physiology. *Ophthalmologica*, 1940, 99, 394 ff.—[Abstracted review; orig-

inal not seen.] Electrical stimulation of the optic nerve can be used to differentiate loss of vision caused by retinal destruction from that caused by nerve changes.—*D. J. Shaad* (Lawrence, Kansas).

1198. Brock, F. W. The cortical mechanism of binocular vision in normal and anomalous projection. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1940, 17, 460-472.—Some simple experiments are described which are interpreted as justifying the view that the concept of an anatomical horopter must be supplemented by the concept of a fusional horopter. The latter usually lies nearer the observer at some points. The limits of disparity between the fusional and the anatomic horopter appear to vary with fatigue. Apparently substitution of the fusional horopter involves activity of higher centers, and represents a shifting of synaptic connections so that the basic anatomical correspondence is temporarily replaced by correspondence between disparate points.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1199. Burri, C. Results achieved by orthoptic training in the correction of strabismus. *Arch. Ophthalm., Chicago*, 1940, 24, 784-791.—A summary of the results of orthoptic training in squint cases at Northwestern University Medical School indicates that a large proportion of patients (59 of 174) failed to cooperate although only weekly training periods were offered. Orthoptics was considered to include in addition treatment by occlusion and with atropine, prisms, and bifocals. 25 of the 174 recovered parallelism of visual axes, fusion amplitude, and stereopsis with orthoptics alone; and 20 of a more recent group of 82 cases similarly recovered. 14 and 8 in the two groups recovered with operation and orthoptics. A total of 52 showed improvement with orthoptics alone, and 31 improved with operation and orthoptics in addition to those who were listed as recovered. Only one patient showed a rapid gain in acuity, 20/200 to 20/30 in 3 weeks of total occlusion, and a loss occurred when binocular vision was resumed. Some cases who failed to improve in acuity developed ability to fuse large objects. It may be that suppression cases gain in acuity while truly amblyopic cases show no improvement in this respect.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1200. Dietz, W. Schwellenuntersuchungen bei einer dissoziierten Empfindungslähmung in Selbstversuchen. (Threshold investigations in a dissociation paralysis of sensation; self experiments.) *Dtsch. Z. Nervenheilk.*, 1940, 151, 171-193.—The findings are explained on the basis of Weizsäcker's hypothesis. Accordingly, part performances of the senses, determined by physiological methods, are not the elements of which an organ consists. They are rather the result of highly developed differentiation. This is particularly true for the sensitive spots of the skin. Sense-physiological observation can not explain how cold or pain sensations from pressure arise under clothing and what the determinants for such a change in organization are. It can only render a detailed description of dedifferentiation phenomena.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1201. Duke-Elder, W. S. Text-book of ophthalmology. Vol. III. Diseases of the inner eye. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1940. Pp. xxvii + 1373. \$18.50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Main headings under which material in this volume is classified are: the uveal tract, the retina, the optic nerve, the lens, the vitreous body, glaucoma and hypotony, and intra-ocular parasites.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).
1202. Eames, T. H. Examiner's kit, Eames eye test. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book., 1940. \$3.50. Pkgs individual records cards, \$0.65 per 65.—The kit includes a card with a line of letters and of illiterate E's of 20/20 size, a plus 1.50 D. lens to be worn while acuity is tested a second time, and 2 stereoscopic cards designed to reveal muscular imbalance, suppression, or deficiency in fusion. In addition there are provided a card bearing an astigmatic dial, a card designed to provide a check on the adjustment of the stereoscope, and a 12-page manual of instructions.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).
1203. Ehrenstein, W. The region of the vision-field within which arbitrary reversion of ambivalent figure-ground patterns is possible. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 699-702.—An arbitrary reversion of the ambivalent figure-ground pattern known as the goblet-faces picture is not possible in the periphery of the vision-field outside a certain region around the center. The region within which arbitrary reversion, obeying the intention of the observer, is possible, is largest in the part of the field which is projected on the temporal side of the retina, i.e., the region which lies left of the fixation-point, when the observation is made with the right eye. In all other directions the visual angle indicating the outer limits of the region of arbitrary reversibility is almost equal.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).
1204. Engel, S. Colored charts as a supplementary test for macular vision. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1940, 24, 910-915.—Small or relative central scotomas may not impair vision to an extent demonstrable with the ordinary black and white Snellen chart. Small numbers printed in red, blue, and green on a gray background provide a quick and sensitive test for integrity of macular function in such circumstances. Differences in loss of acuity for blue as compared with red and green are interpreted as indicating whether the retina or the conducting apparatus is primarily affected.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).
1205. Fortin, E. P. [The human retina and entoptic phenomena.] Buenos Aires: Frascoli & Bindi, 1938. Pp. 207.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Papers published by the author since 1903 on the histology of the retina and entoptic phenomena are reviewed in French.—D. J. Shoad (Lawrence, Kansas).
1206. Gardner, W. A. Photographic analysis of some unexplored visual phenomena. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1940, 30, 653.—Abstract.
1207. Grijns, G. Sur les couleurs élémentaires. (On elementary colors.) *Arch. néerl. Physiol.*, 1940, 25, 1-10.—On the basis of experimental evidence submitted the author concludes that there are at least 4 elementary colors: red, yellow, green, and blue. Their maximal degrees of excitability of the retina are found in the regions of the spectrum which carry their respective names; excitability extends in diminishing amounts over a large part of the spectrum.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).
1208. Grüneberg, H., Hallpike, C. S., & Ledoux, A. Observations on the structure, development, and electrical reactions of the internal ear of the shaker-1 mouse (*Mus musculus*). *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1940, B129, 154-173.—A comparative study was made of the embryology, anatomy, and electrical reactions of the cochlea in the normal and the shaker-1 mutation of the mouse between the ages of 9 hours and 329 days. Cochlear degeneration in the shaker-1 mouse is initiated after birth in a fully formed organ, and is associated with marked changes in electrical reaction. A selective loss of response occurs at high frequencies, correlated with some accentuation of the degenerative changes in Corti's organ at the base of the cochlea. Resemblances of these results to those of Stevens, Davis, and Lurie with the guinea-pig under different experimental conditions, are discussed. The results are not considered to constitute a decisive contradiction to the membrane hypothesis. No morphological abnormalities were found in the vestibular apparatus of the internal ear. 34 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).
1209. Hagentorn, A. Über die Projektion der Empfindung und den Schmerz. (Projection of sensation and pain.) *Münch. med. Wschr.*, 1940, 87, I, 255-260.—The projection of sensations is a function of the central nervous system, because external tactual stimuli are accurately projected even when consciousness is reduced as during sleep and in the early stages of narcosis. In dreams, sensations may be transposed into motor or glandular responses.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
1210. Halstead, W. C., Walker, A. E., & Bucy, P. A. Sparing and nonsparing of "macular" vision associated with occipital lobectomy in man. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1940, 24, 948-966.—2 cases are presented in which an entire occipital lobe was removed. The resultant hemianopias were checked repeatedly under carefully controlled conditions. In the one case sparing of the macula was demonstrated. Brightness and color discrimination appeared intact out to 2.5° in the hemianopic fields, while recognition of form was limited to 1.25°. Complete removal of the left striate cortex was demonstrated histologically. The second case, in which the right lobe was removed, showed splitting of the macula for form, brightness, and color discrimination. In the discussion of the paper it was suggested that temporal lesions might be present in the second case, since temporal lesions have been considered to cause splitting of the macula, while

macular sparing has been associated with occipital lesions.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1211. **Hartline, H. K.** The receptive fields of optic nerve fibers. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1940, 130, 690-699.—The receptive retinal field of a single optic nerve fiber in the excised frog eye was charted by stimulating with a light spot of 50 μ diameter and recording action potentials from a single fiber. It was found that a given fiber responds to light over a peripheral retinal area of approximately 1 mm. in diameter, which is much greater than that occupied by a single receptor cell. The higher the intensity of the exploring spot, the larger the region over which it would elicit responses, and at any given intensity, the responses were stronger the more central the location of the spot. If the exploring spot is made smaller its intensity must be increased if it is to be effective over as large an area. It is concluded: (1) the sensitivity to light is not uniform over the receptive field, and (2) a retinal ganglion cell can receive excitatory influences over many convergent pathways; its axon is the final common path for impulses originating in many sensory elements.—*R. T. Sollenberger* (Mount Holyoke).

1212. **Hartline, H. K.** The effects of spatial summation in the retina on the excitation of the fibers of the optic nerve. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1940, 130, 700-711.—A square stimulus patch area, large enough to cover nearly all of the retinal receptive field of a single optic nerve fiber, was subdivided into 25 small squares by means of diaphragms and appropriate apertures. The response (action potentials in the single fiber) to illumination of the small squares was compared to the response elicited by illumination of the entire area, or of central areas of 4 or 9 of the small squares. It was found that: (1) the region of maximum intensity threshold was covered by 8 of the 9 central squares; (2) the intensity threshold of the area of 4 central squares was $\frac{1}{4}$ that of any one of its subdivisions, and the intensity threshold of 9 central squares was $\frac{1}{9}$ that of any one of its subdivisions; (3) subliminal illumination of single squares failed to produce a response, but when 4 or 9 squares were stimulated with the same intensity impulses were recorded; and (4) the discharge of impulses in response to illumination of a given area is stronger than the strongest response from any subdivision of this area, illuminated at the same intensity.—*R. T. Sollenberger* (Mount Holyoke).

1213. **Hattingberg, J. v.** Sensibilitätsuntersuchungen an Kranken mit Schwellenverfahren. (Investigations of the sensibility of sick persons by the threshold method.) *S. B. heidelberg. Akad. Wiss.*, 1939, No. 10. Pp. 114.—The sensibility threshold is the result of a complicated balance in which one disturbance determines others. A method is described by which such disturbances of sensation can be measured which would otherwise be difficult to judge.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1214. **Hecht, S., & Mandelbaum, J.** Dark adaptation and experimental human vitamin A

deficiency. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1940, 130, 651-664.—17 adult males were placed on a diet restricted to 150 I.U. of vitamin A daily. The criterion of visual sensitivity was the final rod threshold after 30 minutes of darkness. The subjects were divided into 3 groups. Group I, 4 subjects, received no supplements of other vitamins; Group II, 11 subjects, received daily supplements of vitamins B₁, G, and D and skimmed milk; Group III, 2 subjects, received daily supplements of vitamins B₁, G, D, and C and skimmed milk. Results: (1) When subjected to the vitamin A deficient diet there was an immediate rise in visual threshold in 14 of the subjects. The threshold of 3 subjects rose slowly or hardly at all for periods ranging from 45 to 60 days and then increased rapidly. (2) Supplementation with other vitamins had no effect on the threshold. (3) Single large doses of vitamin A produced only partial and temporary recovery. (4) Permanent recovery from the vitamin A deficient diet ranged from 6 weeks to 3 months.—*R. T. Sollenberger* (Mount Holyoke).

1215. **Henderson, J. W., & Rucker, C. W.** Bitemporal hemianopia of traumatic origin. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1940, 24, 800-802.—Bitemporal hemianopia with splitting of the macula and anosmia followed a skull fracture. Østerberg's explanation is suggested; that is, that some fractures of the frontal bones may cause sufficient, sudden displacement of the brain to rupture the more delicate crossing fibres of the chiasm while sparing the uncrossed fibres.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1216. **Himmelmann, W.** Über die Wirkung des Harnstoffes auf das Aktionspotential der Netzhaut. (The effect of urea on the action potential of the retina.) *Z. Biol.*, 1940, 100, 241-248.—Under the effects of urea solutions of increasing concentration the curve of the potential of the isolated frog retina undergoes regular changes of form. First to disappear, usually by itself, is fluctuation of illumination. This is followed by the remaining positivizing part processes, so that during illumination the potential has a purely negative course. Negative fore- and positive after-fluctuations are preserved the longest, beside a general negativizing process. These disappear only with extinction of retinal excitability. The bearing on Granit's three-component theory remains uncertain.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1217. **Holldack, K.** Schwellenbestimmung der Vibrationsempfindung. (Measurement of the vibration sense threshold.) Leipzig: Diss., 1939. Pp. 12.

1218. **Holway, A. H., & Boring, E. G.** The apparent size of the moon as a function of the angle of regard: further experiments. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 537-553.—The authors report further experiments on the moon illusion, in which mirrored images of the full moon and the sun were observed for size. Since the illusion appears to depend upon eye-movements a biting-board to control head-position was used. 2 methods of measurement were employed: (1) The size of a circle of light, projected on a screen 3.5 m. away, was equated to the size of the moon, the comparison screen being

so located that head movements were not necessary to make the comparison. (2) 2 images of the moon (sun) were presented for simultaneous comparison. The results show that the moon illusion does not depend upon physical conditions outside *O*'s body nor upon the posture of body or head; it does depend upon the position of the eyes within the head. The apparent size is maximal when the eyes are in the primary position, and decreases continuously as the eyes move above or below this position. The explanation of the phenomenon is sought in 6 different theories, no one of which is entirely satisfactory. The authors' discovery that the apparent size diminishes with decreased retinal illumination fails to explain why the illusion is as great as it is. Schur's inhibition theory has not been contradicted, but it offers no specific neurological hypothesis as to how the inhibition might occur.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1219. Holway, A. H., & Boring, E. G. The dependence of apparent visual size upon illumination. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 587-589.—The standard stimulus was a circle of light whose diameter subtended an angle of 1° or 0.5° ; 3 intensities, in the ratios of 1.00, 0.10, and 0.01, were used. The variable stimulus was of variable size but constant intensity; *E* changed the size by running through the projection lantern producing the light a strip of film with a series of 50 apertures. The lights were placed in 2 corridors at right angles to each other, at the junction of which *O* sat. *O* reported on the apparent size of the comparison in terms of the standard light, and *E* changed the size until *O* reported the two lights equal in size. It was found that with distance and illumination constant, the comparison was judged slightly larger than the standard. Dimming the standard stimulus decreased the apparent size, and the decrease was greater for greater dimming. The implication of these data for the moon illusion is considered.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1220. Holway, A. H., Staton, R. C., & Zigler, M. J. The neurophysiology of hearing: I. The magnitude of threshold-stimuli during recovery from stimulation-deafness. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 669-677.—Following exposure to tones of different loudness, threshold-stimuli were measured as a function of recovery-time. Exposure-intensities were 42, 82, and 102 db. above a reference level of 0.204 millibar. Exposure-time (5 min.) and frequency (800 c.p.s.) were parameters. All measurements were secured by the method of limits. The threshold-stimulus as a function of post-exposure time was found to decrease continuously, until it approximated its pre-exposure value. At any instant during the interval of recovery, the magnitude of the threshold-stimulus varied directly with the exposure-intensity, and the duration of the total recovery-period varied directly with the exposure-intensity. The findings are explained in terms of the principle of neural availability.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

1221. Issacs, B. L., Jung, F. T., & Ivy, A. C. Clinical studies of vitamin A deficiency: biophotometer and adaptometer (Hecht) studies on normal adults and on persons in whom an attempt was made to produce vitamin A deficiency. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1940, 24, 698-721.—A series of studies designed to determine relations between vitamin A intake and adaptation thresholds failed to reveal any consistent and significant changes associated with either decreased intake or utilization of vitamin A, or with excessive intake of the vitamin.—*M. R. Stoll* (American Optical Company).

1222. Jonason, I., Kyhlstedt, S., & Nylén, C. O. *Tierversuche mit beschleunigter Rotation.* (Animal experiments with accelerated rotation.) *Acta otolaryng., Stockh.*, 1940, 28, 327-339.—"According to various authors (Mach, Dohman, and others), the sensory threshold for rotation is 1 to 5 degrees of acceleration per second. This threshold was definitely transgressed in our experiments, in which the rotation was 15° per sec. . . . The preliminary experiments so far have shown that in a number of guinea pigs the vestibular apparatus and the vestibular ganglion may reveal definite pathologic changes pointing to degeneration of nerve cells, while other guinea pigs show no definite indications of this kind. It also seems worth mentioning that not all the ganglion cells are changed to the same extent. Sometimes one even sees entirely normal cells among the degenerated ones. . . . If one were to hazard a statement about these experiments it would be the observation that while the stimulation was not of uniform strength throughout the vestibular apparatus, the stimulus did act upon the otoliths as well as upon the semicircular canals. This finding is in contradiction to the currently recognized theories, according to which it is only the semicircular canal apparatus that is stimulated by rotation. Perhaps additional studies will shed [more] light on these . . . questions."—*E. M. Pülpel* (New York City).

1223. Knox, G. W., & Kisker, G. W. Flicker induction and the rôle of molar properties in the critical flicker frequency. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 231-235.—The authors investigated the flicker and fusion relationships between 2 areas of different size which could be made to flicker, fuse, or change their position with respect to each other. In all cases the expected flicker-fusion relations were obtained. Explanations are offered in neurological and organizational terms.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1224. Lewis, D., & Larsen, M. J. The measurement of masked auditory thresholds. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 601-623.—Measurements were made of the masked absolute and masked differential thresholds of individual masked harmonics when they were sounded in the presence of a group of masking harmonics. The magnitudes of the masked absolute thresholds (m.a.t.'s) were found to be conditioned by simple masking factors (spread-out patches of disturbance along the basilar membrane); by the specific interfering action of subjective tones;

and perhaps to a limited extent, by the influence of relatively weak stray components in the stimulus. The masked differential thresholds (m.d.t.'s), for any given masked harmonic, decreased markedly with increases in the level of the harmonic at which thresholds were measured. Threshold values secured at levels near m.a.t.'s were relatively large, while those secured at levels near 15 or 20 db. higher were relatively small. When any one of the masked harmonics was around 15 or 20 db. above its m.a.t., small changes in its intensity were about as noticeable as they would have been in the complete absence of masking. A masked harmonic was partially masked over a considerable range of intensity above its m.a.t., the amount of partial masking decreasing as the level above m.a.t. increased.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

1225. Löwenstein, O., & Sand, A. The mechanism of the semicircular canal; a study of the responses of single-fibre preparations to angular accelerations and to rotation at constant speed. *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1940, B129, 256-275.—Single-fibre discharges were recorded from the horizontal ampulla of the isolated labyrinth of *Raja clavata*. A spontaneous rhythm of discharge, increased by ipsilateral and inhibited by contralateral rotation, was noted. During uniform angular acceleration the impulse-frequency increases or decreases gradually in a linear manner, the rate being proportional to the speed of acceleration. The threshold speed of acceleration is in the region of 3° per sec.². During prolonged rotation at constant speed the frequency of discharge, having attained a maximum or minimum co-incidentally with the initial acceleration, gradually returns to the spontaneous value over a period of about 20-30 seconds. These results are discussed in relation to theories of labyrinthine tone and reflex responses.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

1226. MacAdam, D. L. Noticeability of color difference in daylight. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1940, 30, 657.—Abstract.

1227. Maré, G. de. Fresh observations as to the so-called masking effect of the ear and its possible diagnostic significance. *Acta oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1940, 28, 314-316.—The results of investigations on normal persons and on those with affections of the ear showed an important decrease in the magnitude of the sound strength perception when the sound was preceded by a tone irritation. This decrease was greater when a comparison between 2 tones of the same intensity as the basic tone was made, than when the threshold tone was determined. This difference may probably be explained on the basis of a certain recovery which occurs during the time of the threshold determination. The effect (studied by means of basic tones of varying duration) and its recession (studied by interpolating intervals between the basic tone and comparison tones) are both quite rapid and show approximately similar exponential curves. It can probably not be explained as an ordinary fatigue phenomenon, but appears rather to be the adaptation to, e.g., sense of pressure. If the

hypothesis that the effect is a function of the terminal organ can be considered justified, a pathologically increased effect can only be due to abnormal conditions in the hearing receptors, in the organs of Corti.—E. M. Pilpel (New York City).

1228. Marro, M. A proposito di un fenomeno di integrazione uditiva. (Some remarks concerning a phenomenon of auditory integration.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 67-70.—When the circuit of a telephonic current is alternately opened and closed during equal intervals, the effects on intelligibility and quality of the transmitted voice vary with the frequency of the interruptions. Familiar phrases are intelligible at 10 interruptions per second, unfamiliar ones at 15, though in each case the voice appears to be greatly changed. At more than 2000 interruptions per second the voice becomes natural and intelligibility perfect, but the intensity is diminished.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

1229. Nover, H. L. Über die Bedingtheit der retinalen Bewegungen bei Fröschen und Fischen. (Limitation of retinal movements in frogs and fish.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1939, 242, 665-684.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 15995).

1230. Ōsumi, M., & Honda, T. Yakan tokusho shōdo. (Illumination in reading at night.) *Ganka Rinshō Ikkō*, 1939, 34, 945.—21 subjects were required to read a book for a long time in illuminations ranging from 15 to 1000 lux. The feeling of brightness, fatigue, pleasantness, and efficiency were studied. The results show that the brightness between 40 and 160 lux was most suitable. The illumination by a Mazda lamp at one meter distance was 50 lux for 40 watts and 80 lux for 60 watts.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).

1231. Petronio, G. [Behavior of the light-stimulus threshold and the field of vision in fatigued subjects.] *Arch. Otolmol.*, 1940, 47, 19 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Following fatigue by rowing exercise, there is a lowering of the threshold and a reduction in the size of the field of vision.—D. J. Shaad (Lawrence, Kansas).

1232. Pleskot, G. Untersuchungen über Beziehungen zwischen Form und Funktion des Bogenapparates der Reptilien. (Studies on the relations between form and function of the semicircular canal of reptiles.) *Zool. Jb.*, Abt. 3, 1940, 60, 13-72.—The relative position of the 3 semicircular canals is fairly uniform in various reptiles. Differences seem to be of no functional significance, and are due to the nature of the space in the skull available for the labyrinth. These results contradict the supposition of Versluys (1938) and C. F. Werner (1937), that the regular elaboration of a narrow part, the semicircular canal, is clearly marked off from that of the ampulla with its sensory epithelium, and may be regarded as a device for protecting the crista cupula. The semicircular canals in more sluggish animals show lower, and in more lively animals higher, brake values.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1233. Russell, W. B. Eye dominance and aniseikonia. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1940, 17, 565-567.—Symptom complexes resembling those associated with aniseikonia may result from a disturbance of the habitual eye dominance.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1234. Schwarz, M. Die erbliche Taubheit und ihre Diagnostik. (Hereditary deafness and its diagnosis.) *Handb. Erbkrankh.*, 1940, 6, 1-150.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1235. Sloane, A. E. Massachusetts vision test: an improved method of testing eyes of school children. *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1940, 24, 924-939.—The Massachusetts vision test has now been shortened by eliminating measurements of accommodation and convergence, and stereoscopic tests of binocular vision and phorias. Most of these appeared to be unreliable in the hands of relatively untrained examiners. The present form comprises an acuity test for each eye separately and both together with 20/20-2 regarded as passing; an acuity test with +1.50 D. spheres over each eye, when inability to read as much as 20/30 is passing; and a Maddox rod phoria test for distance and near. In the last test, passing findings are between 6^d esophoria and 4^d exophoria for distance fixation, and between 6^d esophoria and 8^d exophoria for near fixation. The test equipment is simple and is designed to yield the essential data in a minimum of time. No test is continued beyond the first failure, since the purpose of the test, to screen out children requiring ophthalmological examination, is achieved at that time.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1236. Steffens, L. F., Bair, H. L., & Sheard, C. Dark adaptation and dietary deficiency in vitamin A. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1940, 23, 1325-1340.—In 3 normal subjects, restriction of vitamin A intake during periods of 42, 160, and 190 days caused no significant changes in the course of dark adaptation measured for the macular region and for a region 10° above the macula. Thus for certain normal adults, deficiency of vitamin A intake may be maintained for some time without affecting dark adaptation. Microscopic examinations of the skin of one subject showed changes typical of A avitaminosis, which responded to dietary supplements of vitamin A. Clinical tests of subjects showing hyperkeratosis usually give dark adaptation curves with thresholds above normal; restoration to the normal range can be brought about by diet.—D. J. Shaad (Lawrence, Kansas).

1237. Steffens, L. F., Bair, H. L., & Sheard, C. Dark adaptation and dietary deficiency in vitamin A. —*Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1940, 24, 851-853.—An abstract with subsequent discussion of a paper presented before the Association for Research in Ophthalmology. (See XV: 1236).—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1238. Stoddard, K. B., & Feigen, G. A. A preliminary study of the effects of restricted bands of visible radiation on the psychological functions of

human subjects. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1940, 17, 552-555.—9 normal college students were subjected to irradiation with light of different wave lengths for 20 minute periods, while their respiratory rates, respiratory volumes, and pulse rates were simultaneously determined. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures and electrical skin resistances were measured at 3 minute intervals. Blood sugar concentrations were investigated at the conclusion of each test. No significant changes were observed. However, temporary changes were observed in association with changes in intensity of radiation. This study gives no support to the claim that physiological functional changes occur under irradiation with restricted bands of visible radiation, but suggests that the attention values of the different colors may serve some purpose in psychotherapy with suggestible subjects.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1239. Therman, P. O. The action potentials of the squid eye. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1940, 130, 239-248.—Two action potentials of opposite electrical sign were recorded from opposite sides of the receptor layer of the squid retina. That the two action potentials were not due to a common process is shown by the finding that they were differentially affected both in regard to degree and time of onset by the state of adaptation, intensity of stimulation, and by bathing in oxygen, glucose, potassium, adrenaline, or atropine.—R. T. Sollenberger (Mount Holyoke).

1240. Vujić, V., & Ristić, J. Über die Störungen der farbigen Nachbilder im hypoglykämischen Zustand. (Disturbance of colored after-images in hypoglycemia.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1940, 116, 265-273.—The duration of the after-image is reduced by 68% on the average. In addition, the complementary color is lost in special cases. Temporary complete loss of after-images is found in 50% of the cases.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1241. Wilms, E. Der lokale Stupor als Weg zu einer physikalischen Lokalanästhesie. (Local stupor as a means to physical local anesthesia.) *Arch. orthop. Chir.*, 1940, 40, 329-336.—The surgeon knows that some people can repress pain by vivid imagination. The body objectifies the injury and counteracts the disturbance by a paralysis of sensation together with a contraction of the blood vessels to prevent bleeding.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1242. Wunderlich, H. The recognition value of the steps of the diatonic scale. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 579-582.—The purpose of the present experiment was to determine the relative ease with which the change of a single note in a simple tune could be identified. The stimuli were melodic fragments, 7 notes long. Each stimulus was preceded by 2 chords, a perfect cadence in the key of the melody, which served both as a signal and to establish the key of the melodic fragment. The melody was then played twice; on the second presentation one note was changed by a half step, and the O's were required to indicate which note had been changed. The total test consisted of 49 problems,

so that each note could appear as crucial in each of the 7 serial positions. Undergraduate students served as O's. It was found that *do*, *re*, and *la* were relatively easy and *fa* and *si* difficult to identify as having been changed under the conditions of this experiment.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

1243. Zanzucchi, G. Studio sperimentale sui rapporti fra pupilla e labirinto. (Experimental study on the relation between pupil and labyrinth.) *Arch. ital. Otol.*, 1940, 52, 105-126.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Acoustic stimulation of the ear of a pigeon, whose semicircular canals have been opened, besides the nystagmic movement corresponding to each open canal, causes a light and short myosis followed by mydriasis with hippus. The mydriasis is also observed when the cochlea is removed. When the labyrinth is cocaineized, it disappears. The pupilar reaction to sounds disappears when large doses of eserine, atropine, or morphine are used; adrenalin and cocaine in usual doses do not modify the reflex.—R. Calabresi (New York City).

[See also abstracts 1173, 1266, 1303, 1308, 1496, 1524.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

1244. Brandt, H. F. Ocular patterns as an index of the attentional value of size. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 564-574.—The purpose of the present experiment was to determine the relative attention-value of size by the use of ocular photography. The exposure cards consisted of 5 designs or 5 pictures mounted on a card 10.5 × 13.5 in.; one of the designs (pictures) was 4 times the area of the other 4. The large design (picture) was rotated so that S saw it in all 4 positions on the card, and the smaller ones were reversed for each observation. 200 college students served as S's; each card was observed by 25 S's; an observation lasted 10". A bidimensional eye-camera photographed the eye-movements made during each observation. It was found that more time was spent on the larger areas when they appeared in the upper part of the field than when they appeared in the lower part, but in no case was as much time spent on the small as on the large areas; approximately 17% of the time was devoted to each of the smaller areas while 32% was devoted to the larger one, i.e., although the area was increased 4-fold, its attention-value was increased only 2-fold. This agrees with the results of some earlier studies done by different methods, which indicated that although a large area has an attentional advantage over a smaller one, such advantage lags as the area is increased. These data are considered theoretically and practically.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

1245. Brill, A. A. Some peculiar manifestations of memory with special references to lightning

calculators. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 709-726.—The author points out similarities in the records of previous cases, and one case seen by himself; the unusual manifestations were almost all brought on by some traumatic shock and lasted only a short period of time, except in mental deficiency where acquisition of knowledge is limited. Such manifestations "are excursions of unconscious memories. . . . They usually deal with ontogenetic experiences, but doubtlessly also with phylogenetic remnants."—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

1246. Brogden, W. J. Conditioned flexion responses in dogs re-established and maintained with change of locus in the application of the unconditioned stimulus. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 583-600.—The results of this investigation show that when left forelimb flexion to shock is conditioned and then extinguished, the CS will evoke the extinguished CR when it is paired with shock at a new locus and when the left forelimb flexion alone is instrumental in shock-avoidance. Also, once reconditioning has taken place through the application of shock at a new locus, conditioned left forelimb flexion is maintained by shock at its new locus as effectively as by left forepaw shock.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

1247. Campbell, C. M. A note on the imagination and its exploitation: Psalmanazar and Hélène Smith. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 605-613.—A comparison of the type of creative imagination found in Psalmanazar's account of Formosa and in the Martian revelations of Hélène Smith, a medium. The similarities and differences are pointed out in view of the fact that the former was a purposeful fantasy and the latter to some degree, at least, unconscious.—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

1248. Frisch, K. v. Alarmierung und Zeitgedächtnis bei Bienen. (Alarming and time memory of bees.) *S. B. bayer. Akad. Wiss.*, 1939, H. 3, 11-13.—When a bee discovers a good source of food, she alarms the members of her hive by performing a vigorous dance. If food is offered at a certain place only at certain times, the bees will, after a few days' training, come to this place at the proper time without the preliminary dance. If, after the training period, feeding is continued beyond the original time the trained bees continue to feed, if perchance they are still there. But those which meanwhile have returned to the hive will not come back to the feeding place until the time at which they have been trained to expect food, even if the others perform their dance on their return to the hive.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1249. Gengerelli, J. A. The stability of the I.Q. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 610-614.—Theorizing with respect to the concept of the I.Q. is indicated as a necessary step to reconcile 2 sets of facts, those which prove that the I.Q. is influenced by the environment and those which prove that it is not. The basic difficulty has been the failure to keep clearly in mind that ultimately an intelligence test measures performance. The author presents and analyzes equations describing the relationship be-

tween the I.Q., the CA, and hereditary and environmental factors.—D. E. Johanssen (Skidmore).

1250. Gozzano, M. Osservazioni sul reattivo di Toulouse e Piéron per lo studio dell'attenzione. (Observations concerning the Toulouse-Piéron test of attention.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 29-48.—The Toulouse-Piéron cancellation test was used under a variety of conditions with 665 children aged 8-13 years. 3 forms of the test were used, and testing time ranged from 12 to 45 minutes. Results indicate that form A, involving a single cancellation, is preferable to other forms involving two or more symbols to be cancelled; that quality of work shows less correlation with age than does speed; that a 4-minute period measures voluntary attention as well as do longer periods; and that, when two or more different tasks are alternated, the improvement from the first to the last trial is practically constant.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

1251. Guilford, J. P., & Ewart, E. Reaction-time during distraction as an indicator of attention-value. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 554-563.—The present investigation attempts to apply reaction-time as a criterion of the attention value of color in advertisements. The reaction-time to a faint buzzer was measured while looking at the advertising material, which consisted of 100 lantern slides, half in color and half in black-and-white, made from 50 different full-page colored advertisements taken from nationally known women's magazines. The 20 S's were presented with the slides and pressed a reaction-key at each presentation. During the 25" observation E presented the sound stimulus 3 times (during 3-6 sec., 12-15 sec., and 21-24 sec. intervals), and S reacted by releasing his key. A recognition test of the advertisements was given 24 hours after the end of the experiment. The S's came for 3 experimental periods on 3 consecutive days. On the first day the reaction-time to sound was determined without distraction by advertisements; on the other two days the advertisements were presented in a standard order. The results show that the reaction-time lengthened when observing an advertisement, but this lengthening systematically decreases during the 25" period of observation. This change is interpreted as depending upon the waning of attention to the advertisement. Color had little or no effect upon the reaction-times. The recognition test gave the colored advertisements a slightly, though not statistically significant, higher score than the uncolored ones.—D. E. Johanssen (Skidmore).

1252. Heathers, G. L. The avoidance of repetition of a maze reaction in the rat as a function of the time interval between trials. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 359-380.—48 rats were each given 60 rewarded trials on a single unit elevated T-maze in order to test the hypothesis that a rat tends to avoid repeating a maze reaction and that this avoidance tendency decreases as the time interval between successive trials is increased. The animals could take either path and be rewarded. 10 trials per day were given

in two groups of 5 each and for all animals the inter-trial interval was 15, 30, 60, or 120 seconds, the intervals randomly distributed. The results show that as the interval between trials is increased the tendency of the rat to choose the maze path just previously traversed increases and the running time per trial decreases. The author favors the view that this avoidance of repetition tendency results from a factor of performance decrement, that is, "a decrement in the tendency to perform the reaction just performed, which results strictly from the performance of that reaction, rather than from any consequences of its performance."—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

1253. Howells, T. H., & Vine, D. O. The innate differential in social learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 537-548.—The nature and amount of learning is not wholly the product of experience, but learning is accelerated or retarded for different types of individuals in different situations because of the directive influence of innate factors. In the case of chicks such acceleration results in greater readiness in learning to go to own kind as compared with another kind of chick. The results of the experiments in this study can be interpreted as a demonstration and measurement of the differential influence of the organism-as-a-whole on a conditioning process. There is evidence that learning in a discrimination box really involves more than mere discrimination. With equal opportunity to learn to go to two different kinds of cues, one kind was definitely favored in learning.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

1254. Mull, H. K. Preferred regions in musical compositions and the effect of repetition upon them. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 583-586.—The problems of the present study were: (1) to determine how much agreement there is among musical Os as to what parts of a composition are especially pleasing, and (2) what the characteristics of such pleasing passages are. The 30 Os were all musically trained. 4 classical, somewhat unfamiliar, piano compositions were played on the victrola 3 times and the Os were asked to raise their hands at and during the sections that struck them as being particularly pleasing. The results showed that there was no region especially liked by all Os; the most popular region involved 23 Os. There were 14 regions which were specially liked by at least half of the Os, and 9 of these regions were found to be repetitions with changes of previous themes. Regions of special pleasure are of longer duration on the third hearing of the composition; this greater duration appears as a spread about the initial focus, more commonly found at the anterior end of the focus. It is suggested that the explanation of this "anterior characteristic of the spread may be that it is a case of a goal-gradient."—D. E. Johanssen (Skidmore).

1255. Oppenheimer, M. J., & Spiegel, E. A. Acquisition of conditioned reactions to angular acceleration after cortical lesions. *Proc. soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1940, 45, 418-420.—The formation of

conditioned responses to rotation were studied in 6 dogs following bilateral frontal, parietal, or temporal lobectomies. One frontal and both parietal lobectomies were performed in one stage, one frontal and both temporal lobectomies in two stages. Conditioning was started 14-51 days after the last operation. The unconditioned stimulus was presented during counter clockwise accelerated rotation, and was omitted during clockwise rotation. Reactions of the leg and respiration were recorded. Tests were usually made every 2nd or 3rd day. It is shown that bilateral ablation of frontal, parietal, or temporal lobes does not prevent the development of CR's, and in favorable cases such reactions may appear without delay as compared to normal animals. Discrimination of direction is also obtained but with some delay. The longest delay in development of discrimination is seen in the case of temporal lobectomies.—*H. Peak* (Randolph-Macon).

1256. Rubin-Rabson, G. Studies in the psychology of memorizing piano music: III. A comparison of the whole and the part approach. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 31, 460-476.—Whole learning is not intrinsically superior to part learning. Averages for the learning and for the relearning trials were not influenced by the part or whole method of learning.—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

1257. Ryan, T. A., & Schehr, F. General practice in mirror tracing. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 593-599.—The problem of the present study was: "Does practice which consists of a mixture of trials upon several different designs favor the development of a general skill more than specific practice upon a single design?" 3 Ss practiced mirror-drawing of 4 different designs until they had traced each design 25 times. 3 Ss practiced on only one design (30 trials). All 6 Ss traced a control design before and after practice. It was found that the time-reduction for the last 8 vs. the first 8 trials (of 30) was 30.3% with rotated practice, 48.8% with uniform practice. In fact, there is no more improvement in the drawing of a single design when 25 trials on it are interspersed with 75 trials on other designs than there was in 25 trials on one design alone with no practice on any other. Furthermore, the transfer effect to a new design after only 30 trials on another design was slightly greater than the transfer effect from 100 trials on 4 different designs (77% vs. 67%). These data are considered theoretically.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1258. Tryon, R. C. Studies in individual differences in maze ability. VIII. Prediction validity of the psychological components of maze ability. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 535-582.—In the preceding paper of this series (see XV: 774) the author presented the hypothesis that 10 specific types of psychological components are the determinants of performance in his 17-unit maze X. The degree to which these components meet the validity criteria of, respectively, other behavior *in situ* and external prediction is considered in this report. A satis-

factory test of the first-mentioned criterion was obtained by determining how well full and partial blind alley entrances, retracing in blinds and stems, and speed of running in the true paths fit conclusions reached on the basis of total blind entrances. The other criterion was tested by prediction of the blind alley performance of a group of rats which ran maze Y. The correlation between predicted and actual difficulties of the blinds of this maze was .72. Minor revisions, consistent with the theory of the components involved, raised this correlation to .92. Blind alley entrances are "heavily determined by the cognitive components, the direction-sets and food orientation, and by . . . inertia and lassitude." The 2 latter factors heavily weight speed and retracing. "The role of the exit or goal gradient in its traditional meaning is minimized." Running of these mazes is characterized largely by the "abstract direction principle and the effort principle."—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

1259. Witkin, H. A. "Hypotheses" in rats: an experimental critique. I. The genesis of systematic behavior in linear situations. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 457-482.—Krechevsky's linear situations in which rats were said to exhibit "hypotheses" were insoluble. The present investigator used linear maze situations possible of solution. Under these circumstances systematic behavior of the type shown by Krechevsky's rats did not occur. "This striking difference in results forces the conclusion that for the rat, a situation which permits only the most general type of adjustment (such as the 'insoluble' one) is not equivalent to the usual learning situation (such as the 'soluble' one) where learning is effected in terms of specific and well-defined adjustments." Evidence is presented which indicates that systematic behavior in "insoluble" situations is not purposivistic and does not depend upon psychological processes of a "higher level" nature. A theory is presented which interprets these systematic responses as simple and stereotyped.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

1260. Zerga, J. E. A new apparatus for the study of birds' learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 602-603.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

[See also abstracts 1167, 1279, 1298, 1337, 1353, 1426, 1428, 1457, 1514, 1535, 1553, 1568.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

1261. Andrew, W., & Andrew, N. V. Comparison of the changes caused by fatigue and by aging in the cerebral cortex of mice. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1940, 72, 525-534.—The cerebral cortices of mice which were exercised in an rotating drum until exhausted were compared with the cortices of normal controls. The mice were distributed between the ages of 23 and 746 days. The latter age is within the senile period. There were no consistent differences between the cortical cells of the fatigued and the fresh animals. In an earlier study, however, marked changes were

found in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum of the fatigued mouse. Senile changes were very pronounced in all of the mice over 700 days of age.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

1262. Barmack, J. E. The time of administration and some effects of 2 grs. of alkaloid caffeine. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 690-698.—Subjects added pairs of numbers for eight 15-min. periods, after which they filled out a rating sheet with 4 nine-point scales of bored-interested, peppy-fatigued, sleepy-wide-awake, and attentive-inattentive. This was done under the following conditions: (1) control, (2) 2 grs. of alkaloid caffeine one hour before adding, (3) 2 grs. 2 hours before adding, and (4) 2 grs. 3 hours before adding. The following results were obtained: (1) 2 grs. administered one hour before adding allayed: (a) loss in rate of adding, (b) development of unfavorable reports on all subjective rating scales. (2) Caffeine given 2 or 3 hours before adding had a similar, though lesser effect. (3) The effect of caffeine on the initial rate of addition, or on initial subjective reports, was negligible, regardless of time of administration. In a second experiment to determine whether caffeine is actually without initial effect subjects added for one 15 minutes period only and filled out rating scales under 3 conditions: (1) control, (2) 2 grs. of caffeine 2 hours before adding, and (3) 2 grs. 3 hours before adding. Under these conditions: (1) caffeine had no effect on rate of addition; (2) caffeine affected subjective reports in the favorable direction, particularly those given immediately after adding.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

1263. Barnes, M. J. Some emotional factors related to obesity and dieting. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 131.—Abstract.

1264. Bromiley, R. B., & Brooks, C. M. Role of neocortex in regulating postural reactions of the opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*). *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 339-346.—Certain special characteristics of the opossum make it likely that a knowledge of the role played by the cortex in its somatic motor responses would be of some value. Accordingly, a group of young and adult animals were subjected to various degrees of cortical ablation and the effects on motor responses noted. In normal animals contralateral facial, foreleg, and hindleg reactions were elicited by electrical stimulation of the neocortex, more responses being obtained from younger animals. Placing and hopping reactions of opossums are slower and less exact than those of higher phylogenetic forms, but are in part controlled by the cortex. Except for visual responses, ablation of non-excitatory cortical tissue did not affect the postural responses studied here. Partial extirpation of the sensori-motor area produced less extensive response deficiencies than total ablation of that area; complete unilateral removal of only the electrically excitable areas produced just as great response deficiencies as removal of the entire unilateral neocortex. Bilateral ablation resulted in bilateral deficiencies.—C. E. Henry (Brown).

1265. Camp, C. D. The question of the existence of a separate sleep center in the brain. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 5-7.—The clinical and experimental literature suggests a sleep center in the region of the third ventricle. As the term center is usually used, destruction of the center results in loss of the function; thus destruction of the sleep center should result in lack of sleep rather than somnolence. The diencephalic nuclei serve as relay station between the appreciation of the biologic needs and the adaptation of the organism to these needs; their destruction means cessation of stimuli to the higher centers, and lacking the stimuli to activity, the organism becomes somnolent. The author makes the modification to the view of sleep as a conditioned reflex that the wakened state is the reflex, with sleep an areflexia, due to lack of appropriate stimuli, sometimes because of lesion in the region of the diencephalon breaking the reflex arc. Hence there is not a specific center for sleep, but the tracts and cells in the region of the third ventricle may be most important in the mechanisms making for wakefulness and adaptation.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1266. Clark, B., & Warren, N. Binocular fixation movements during a prolonged vigil. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1940, 17, 511-517.—Eye movements of 4 students were photographed at 10 hour intervals during a 65 hour vigil. Binocular horizontal and vertical movements were recorded simultaneously while observers shifted fixation from one word to another in time with a metronome. Records were made when the two stimuli were in one plane and when they were at different distances. Increase in the time required for correcting and for divergence movements was shown at times during the test, but results on the final test agreed fairly well with those at the beginning of the vigil. Occasionally fatigue "blocking" was evident but recovery followed quickly.—M. R. Stoll (American Optical Company).

1267. Courts, F. A. The influence of muscular tension on the eyelid reflex. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 678-689.—The purpose of the investigation was to determine the effect of various dynamometer tensions on a relatively simple form of action, the eyeblink reflex to a puff of air on the cornea. The eyelid response was recorded photographically by the Dodge pendulum photochronograph. Tension conditions were found to produce no significant effect on amplitude or latency of the response.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

1268. Crawford, M. P. The relation between social dominance and the menstrual cycle in female chimpanzees. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 483-513.—16 pairs of female chimpanzees were presented with 10 pieces of food daily, the food entering the cage via a chute, one piece at a time, separated by definite intervals. Priority of response was measured in terms of the pieces of food obtained by each animal in the daily test and also in terms of the daily sessions in which a given animal received food. In all pairs one animal obtained food on the greater number of trials; this was designated the dominant

animal. The aim of the experiment was to determine whether the subordinate animal would assume response priority as a function of any stage of the sexual cycle. In 13 pairs such a change was actually found, the formerly subordinate animal receiving more food during its oestrus phase. Yielding of priority by the dominant animal occurred in most instances without conflict or other overt interaction.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

1269. *Eckstein, G.* The sleep of canaries. *Science*, 1940, 92, 577-578.—From his observations the author reports that canaries may or may not show a strong preference for some particular spot in the room where they sleep. The bird goes to sleep either by closing its eyes and tucking its head under a wing, or it may just simply stare fixedly and "drop off" after a few minutes. Canaries sleep in one of 4 general positions; they exhibit a sleep characteristic of humans in that some are light and some are heavy sleepers.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1270. *Evans, H. M.* Brain and body of fish; a study of brain pattern in relation to hunting and feeding in fish. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1940. Pp. 164. \$3.50.

1271. *Fowler, O. D.* Neurophysiological and psychological changes induced by certain drugs: I. Responses to electrical stimulation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1940, 27, 657-668.—In this study measurements of rheobase, chronaxy, and effects of repeated stimuli on intensity and duration, with reference to the chronaxy point, were made on peripheral nerve and muscle. The subjects were 8 psychopathic cases and 1 student. The measurements were made before and after the injection of the following drugs: adrenalin, mecholyl, cocaine, and sodium amytal. No tendency for any of the drugs to produce a consistent change in any of the measures was found. No conclusions could be drawn as to the possible influence of psychopathological states.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

1272. *French, J. W.* Individual differences in paramecium. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 451-456.—The aim of this research was to determine whether differences in the reactions of paramecia confronted by a region of bacterial food are caused by temporary physiological states or by lasting individual characteristics. In one experiment it was discovered that when the animals enter a food region they tend either to swim freely or to form groups. Animals were segregated according to these 2 tendencies and washed for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in tap water. When replaced in food-water, the previously grouped animals again manifested more grouping reactions than did the previously free-swimming ones. In a further experiment NaCl, KI, CaCl₂, and NaOH were placed in the food region. The first 2 chemicals and possibly the 3rd led some of the animals to avoid the region. After all had been washed for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, animals which avoided the region previously again exhibited more avoidance reactions than did those which had previously entered it.—*N. L. Munn* (Vanderbilt).

1273. *Gardner, I. C., & Newman, H. H.* Physical and mental traits of the college quadruplets. *J. Hered.*, 1940, 31, 419-424.—This account of the Keys quadruplets, the first set ever to graduate from college as a group, compares the four girls as to dermatoglyphics, physical traits, intelligence test scores, personality characteristics (also by test results), and college progress. The quads are found to be a three-egg set, one identical and one fraternal pair, thus offering a unique opportunity to study the effects of similar and different hereditary endowments operating in a common environment over a period from birth to maturity. The one-egg pair have remained highly similar in every way, and have not tended to grow like their other two sisters in spite of years of association and exposure to similar environmental influences. The relative mental ranks of the four girls have not changed throughout the years, the identical pair being always in the lead. In physical and personality traits, also, individual differences have been maintained, with the one-egg pair tending to show similar responses throughout. "This study lends strong support to the view that, when several individuals of sibling relationship are reared together in a common environment, their hereditary differences persist and they do not tend to grow more similar as the result of long continued association or long exposure to a common environment." The paper is accompanied by two plates and a number of tables.—*G. C. Schwesinger* (American Museum of Natural History).

1274. *Gerhardt, U.* Über die biologische Bedeutung der Lautäusserungen einiger Insekten. (The biological significance of the sound expressions of some insects.) *Forsch. Fortschr.*, 1940, 16, 291-292.—The chirping of most insects serves as a means whereby the two sexes attract each other. Usually it is the male who tempts the female by vocalizing, aided by tactual and chemical stimulation. The female frequently is active in initiating the act of mating, and seems to be able to produce similar chirping sounds at that time.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1275. *Graf, O.* [Influence of pervitin on some psychic and psychomotor functions]. *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1939, 10, 692-705.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] With 4 men (2 blind) a study was made of ability in mental arithmetic, stringing pearls, and other functions, with and without doses of 9-15 mgm. of pervitin (1-phenyl-2-methylaminopropane). Pervitin eliminated the feeling of fatigue and increased a feeling of efficiency. It lessened the ability to concentrate, but increased efficiency in lowering a too high tension of attention which, with fine work, sometimes leads to disturbance in bodily movements. Effects of pervitin are variable, and it should not be used except when specially indicated.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1276. *Hemingway, A., Rasmussen, T., Wikoff, H., & Rasmussen, A. T.* Effects of heating hypothalamus of dogs by diathermy. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 329-338.—A method is described whereby

the hypothalamus may be locally heated without damage of any sort. Inhibition of shivering followed by vasodilation resulted from heating the anterior hypothalamus. Heating the posterior hypothalamus produced sleep and slightly decreased shivering. Panting was not induced. These results indicate the existence of an anterior hypothalamic region which is concerned with temperature regulation, and show that this region responds to local temperature changes of neighboring cells.—C. E. Henry (Brown).

1277. Keeler, C. E., & Cook, R. Knight Dunlap Quixotes (homemade) genetic windmills. *J. Hered.*, 1940, 31, 487-488.—This is a critique of Dunlap's "lapse from the scientific approach" in an article on "genetophobia" (see XIV: 5978). It is possible to argue a defect out of a man's mind, but not to argue defective genes out of his germ plasm. To say "we know nothing as yet about the mode or details of inheritance of important traits" is to ignore the evidence in such tragic cases as some cited on crab-clawed parents and offspring and on microthalmic and hydrothalmic blindness, known to be transmitted directly.—G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).

1278. Lampl, H. Einige Analogien in der Verhaltensweise von Vögeln und psychischen Mechanismen beim Menschen. (Some analogies in the behavior of birds and psychic mechanisms in man.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 399-408.—This is a study of such instinctive behavior of birds as feeding, flying, mating, and class distinctions based on physical prowess. In man many instincts are not developed because he depends to a larger extent than birds on environmental conditioning. In natural habitat many observations can be made which aid in the understanding of the operation of drives.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

1279. Maguinness, O. D. Environment and heredity. London: Nelson, 1940. Pp. XII + 216. 2s 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Of particular value to discussion groups and adult education classes, this work furnishes scientific information upon topics of considerable social importance. The several chapters deal with Mendelism; the physical basis of inheritance; biometrics; the inheritance of mental characters, intelligence, and social class; the inheritance of acquired characters; and heredity and social affairs.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1280. Malán, M. Zur Erbllichkeit der Orientierungsfähigkeit im Raum. (The inheritance of spatial orientation.) *Z. Morph. Anthropol.*, 1940, 39, 1-23.—40 pairs of identical twins were compared with an equal number of fraternal twins. The former showed fewer differences in spatial orientation than the latter, which suggests that the greater facility for orientation which is characteristic of primitive peoples is inherited rather than due to environmental causes.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1281. McCormick, W. J. Vitamin B₁ and physical endurance. *Med. Rec.*, N. Y., 1940, 152, 439-442.—

In a series of uncontrolled or partially controlled experiments on motor performance, the administration of vitamin B₁, apparently served to improve greatly the extent and duration of muscular effort, possibly through the bettering of tissue oxygenation.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

1282. McCurdy, J. H., & Larson, L. A. The validity of circulatory-respiratory measures as an index of endurance condition in swimming. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1940, 11, 3-11.—This research is part of a larger program designed to establish the validity of circulatory-respiratory measures as indices of general physiological condition. A battery of 22 circulatory-respiratory test items was given to a group of 100 well-trained swimmers and to a group of 138 infirmity patients. The physiological measures were correlated with individual time scores in a 440 yard swim (52 mechanically efficient swimmers), and bi-serial correlations were calculated between the circulatory-respiratory measures and the good-poor criterion (swimmers vs. infirmity patients). A combination of ratings in standing diastolic blood pressure, breath-holding 20 seconds after the swimming, vital capacity, and standing pulse pressure/standing systolic pressure differentiated between the physiological good and poor groups ($r_{bis} = .70$) and yielded a correlation between swim time and physiological rank of .68.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

1283. Meyer, B. S., & Anderson, D. B. Plant physiology. New York: Van Nostrand, 1939. Pp. 696. \$4.50.

1284. Monakow, C. v. Panegyricismus des natürlichen Greisenalters. (Panegyric on normal old age.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 105-129.—This last writing of Monakow was finished 2 months before his death in 1930 at the age of 77 years. His son delayed its publication because of its personal nature, but now releases it because it gives a vivid portrait of his father, contains thoughts not stressed in Monakow's other works, and also because introspections by eminent old men are rare. Monakow's experience was that the incapacities of otherwise healthy old men depend primarily on degeneration of the muscular system, including heart and smooth muscle. The apparatus not concerned in immediate execution, logical thought, reflection, intuition, and friendly affectivity, can actually improve in educated and sensitive old persons. Their fragility, however, is reflected in unusual intellectual or affective demands which, even if responded to adequately, cause a feeling of giving out and an urge to withdraw. The World War, which he felt as "an insult to his highest being," was the turning point in his philosophy. He devoted his thought almost fanatically to history, politics, religion, the affective world, and the causality of the cosmos. The consequent widening of his horizon was an advance to more comprehensive and better thought-out abstractions, proceeding from anatomy and pathology to biopsychological humanity.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1285. Mowrer, O. H. The tumbler pigeon. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1940, 30, 515-533.—Naturalistic observations and experimental research on tumbler pigeons are summarized. The author also reports some of his own observations and experiments. Tumbling, a recurrent locomotor disturbance involving one or more rapid aerial somersaults, appears in certain varieties of domestic pigeons, is increased in frequency of occurrence by selective breeding, is similar to motor disturbances which occur in some mammals, and suggests pathology of the vestibular mechanism of the inner ear. Since tumbler pigeons fly normally during the first few months, respond normally to laboratory tests of vestibular sensitivity, and do not tumble when flying with vision excluded, the author believes that vestibular pathology is not the explanation. Furthermore, no structural anomalies are evident when the otic labyrinths are examined histologically. It is suggested that tumbling probably involves cerebellar activity and that it may be related to the syndrome of Ménière. Extensive bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).
1286. Muck, O. Beitrag zum Verständnis des durch schwächste radioaktive und elektrische Reize auslösbaren Phänomens der vorübergehenden Nystagmushemmung. (Contribution to the understanding of the phenomenon of temporary nystagmus inhibition through minimal radioactive and electric stimuli.) *Z. Hals-Nas.- u. Ohrenheilk.*, 1940, 47, 61-81.—A permanent central nystagmus can be made clearly visible for about 2 minutes by using any radioactive substance. This reaction was found without exception in 300 multiple sclerosis patients with permanent central nystagmus. The mechanism of the process is described and a probable physiological explanation given.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).
1287. Neilson, J. M., & Ingham, S. W. Changes of personality as a sequel of acute carbon monoxide poisoning. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1940, 5, 185-191.—Of 4 cases of acute CO poisoning, 3 survived, 1 died; all displayed "loss of initiative, apathy, total indifference to responsibility, emotional flattening, loss of sex interest, and mild organic signs. . . ." Marked changes in parts of the basal ganglia and cerebral cortex were seen in the single brain available for examination.—D. K. Spelt (Mississippi).
1288. Ōkusa, H. Kōnetsu jūkin sagyōsha ni okeru sagyō kinryoku zōkyō hōhō toshiteno yakuzai tōyo. (Administration of drugs to increase the working ability of the laborer in intense heat.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 867-871.—The author prescribed bicarbonate of soda, milk of lime, ebios, and corigeon and recorded conscious symptoms concerned. No difference was found between the test group and the control.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).
1289. Peiper, A. Die Führung des Saugzentrums durch das Schluckzentrum. (Determination of the sucking center by the swallowing center.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1939, 242, 751-755.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XIV: 16104).
1290. Saito, H. Jūkinteki rōdō to nyū chū karushium haisetsu-ryō. (Heavy labor and calcium excretion in urine.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 872-880.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).
1291. Schreiber, S. L., Bronstein, I. P., & Brown, A. W. VII. Speech studies in cretins: speech sounds. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 169-192.—The language development and speech sounds of hypothyroid (cretin) children were analyzed into correct and incorrect speech sounds, using a picture vocabulary and the IPA alphabet. Errors consisted of omission, substitution, addition, prolongation, approximation, inconsistency, and stutter delivery and appeared with greater frequency in the lower ages and with the lower IQ's. No child rendered all the sounds correctly. With thyroid therapy a rapid development of language facilities occurred in some of the cases. As compared to a normal group, the level of speech ability of these cretins was 4-5 years.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).
1292. Snyder, L. H. The study of human heredity. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1940, 51, 536-541.—This article, the first in a series of 8, each by a different author, on various aspects of human heredity, lays the ground work for that series by pointing out briefly certain practical applications of the knowledge of human heredity and by presenting certain fundamental conclusions reached by the geneticist relative to human inheritance.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).
1293. Stephenson, W. The psychological respectability of physical activity. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 445.—Abstract.
1294. Stone, C. P., Ferguson, L. W., & Wright, C. Consistency in lengths of post-ejaculatory quiescent periods in adult male rats. *Proc. soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1940, 45, 120-121.—"Correlations between lengths of post-ejaculatory periods of inactivity in adult male rats were found to range between .65 and .83 for adjacent pauses. These correlations are remarkably high for complex psychobiological functions and are not exceeded by those for any other complex functions similarly studied. It seems probable that these post-ejaculatory pauses may be used as a basis for many fundamental studies of individual differences in male rats."—H. Peak (Randolph-Macon).
1295. Straus, W. L., & Weddell, G. Nature of the first visible contractions of the forelimb musculature in rat fetuses. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1940, 3, 358-369.—The data reported in this paper were obtained from direct electrical stimulation of 12 rat fetuses with prenatal ages of approximately 16 days. The earliest visible contraction appeared first at this time and included a variety of movements. These movements were typically characterized by a high threshold, relatively long duration, tendency toward rapid fatigue, and long time factor. Because of the poor structural differentiation of the forelimb

at this age it was possible that extramuscular factors were influencing the nature of the muscular response. There was evidence of potentially effective neuromuscular transmission (efferent side), although the nerve endings were still primitive in form. The theory of a myogenic developmental phase of muscular activity was reviewed, and it was concluded that no valid evidence exists which supports such a theory.—*C. E. Henry* (Brown).

1296. Windle, W. F. *Physiology of the fetus; origin and extent of function in prenatal life*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1940. Pp. xiii + 249. \$4.50.—The main purpose is to present a limited summary of scattered physiologic observations on fetuses. The major consideration is directed to the study of mammals, especially the higher mammals. There are 15 chapters. (1) Introduction. Significant interspecies differences, anatomical and physiological, suggest caution in the interpretation and methodology of fetal behavior observations; the relation of fetal to maternal organism is considered; methods of preparation and fetal observation are described. (2) The fetal heart. (3) The fetal circulation. (4) The blood of the fetus. (5) Fetal respiration. (6) Fetal respiratory movements. (7) The fetal digestive system. (8) The fetal kidney and fluids; the fetal skin. (9) The fetal muscles. (10) The genesis of function in the nervous system. (11) Conditions regulating fetal nervous activity. (12) Fetal motor reactions and reflexes. (13) The fetal senses. (14) The fetal endocrine glands. (15) Fetal nutrition and metabolism. Each chapter contains diagrams, charts, photographs, and references.—*J. D. Coronios* (St. Lawrence).

1297. Woodbury, A. M., & Hardy, R. *The dens and behavior of the desert tortoise*. *Science*, 1940, 92, 529.—Observation of 200 marked tortoises in southwestern Utah gives information on their den behavior during the year. From November to March they regularly occupy dens of 5 to 30 feet in length tunneled into banks. From April to September they leave the dens and scatter over the surrounding region except for the periods of torrid heat during the summer when they retreat into shallower summer holes.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1298. Woodworth, R. S. *Recent results on heredity and environment*. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1940, 3, 30-35.—The use of twin studies to attack the problem of heredity and environment dates from Galton's work. The "twin method," developed particularly in Germany, and the "co-twin control" method, used extensively in the USSR, have been valuable especially in the investigation of physical traits. In this country studies of identical twins reared apart lead to 2 tentative conclusions: "a large difference in educational environment can produce quite an appreciable difference in tested intelligence," and "the differences in intelligence found in an ordinary community are not accounted for to any great extent by differences in home and school environment." Heredity and environment

interact: different heredity levels are generally coupled with correspondingly different environments; the type of genetic constitution frequently determines external conditions to a considerable extent. A complicating factor in these investigations is the possibility of prenatal malnutrition and birth injury. The need is stressed for careful case studies of foster children, as opposed to the simple "notation of the child's IQ at different ages."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

[See also abstracts 1156, 1174, 1176, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1191, 1214, 1221, 1231, 1237, 1238, 1251, 1317, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1389, 1406, 1428, 1437, 1460, 1464, 1488, 1524, 1556.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

1299. Boese, J. *Vorstellungsabläufe am Rande des Bewusstseins, "der psychische Film."* (The course of ideas on the fringe of consciousness, "the psychological film.") *Neue dtsh. Forsch., Abt. Charakterol.*, No. 13. Berlin: Junker & Dünhaupt, 1940. Pp. 62. RM. 2.80.—Psychological film does not mean daydream or hallucination but "sequences of visually and consciously weak images." The psychological film reacts and illustrates, much as does the dream, according to laws of association which are still unknown. It does not follow laws of logic or probability, but contradicts these laws to a lesser extent than the dream. The self is almost always in the picture, and moods and aversions find expression which otherwise would not manifest themselves.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1300. Bullard, D. M. *The organization of psychoanalytic procedure in the hospital*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 91, 697-703.—The problems and difficulties in establishing a hospital routine based on psychoanalytic concepts are discussed and suggestions made for optimal conditions for the recovery of the individual patient. The advantages of having an analyzed personnel are stressed.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1301. Burlingham, D. *Psychoanalytische Beobachtungen an blinden Kindern*. (Psychoanalytic observations on blind children.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 297-335.—Observations of 2 blind children indicated that the formation of their ego and character had been decisively influenced by their handicap. They used imagination to compensate for their inability to investigate the real nature of their world, resulting in a tendency to wishful thinking and misinterpretation. Attitudes of fear, suspicion, dependence, submission, and admiration towards normal individuals were developed; and imaginary concepts of identification with the admired persons, participation in their activities, and inseparable belongingness to them were observed in a similar manner as is characteristic of effeminate boys. Their sex concepts and fears did not differ from those of normal children.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1302. Eidelberg, L. *Triebschicksal und Triebabwehr*. (Drives: fate and defense.) *Int. Z. Psycho-*

anal. Imago, 1940, 25, 287-296.—When the satisfaction of a drive has been denied and the individual has suffered a narcissistic trauma, there are 2 types of response open to him. Either he may consciously decide to readjust his behavior in accordance with his condition and opportunities in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of this experience in the future, or he may unconsciously deny the experience by keeping it from becoming conscious.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1303. **Feldman, S.** Phantom limbs. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 590-592.—The author discusses the phenomenon that occurs after the amputation of a limb, the hallucination that the limb still exists, which has the practical use of permitting the individual to control an artificial limb. The basis of the phantom is: "(1) the paradox that it is the absence of the limb that is the cause of the perception, and (2) that the perception of the phantom is initiated by movements of the body. . . ." These two factors are discussed as possible explanations of the phenomenon.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1304. **Freud, S.** Die Ichspaltung im Abwehrvorgang. (Ego division in the defense mechanism.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 241-244.—The early history of analytic patients shows that their ego became divided as a result of a youthful defense mechanism. Faced with the desirability of discontinuing seeking satisfaction of a drive which he realizes may have dire consequences, the individual refuses to face reality and persists in his habitual behavior while accepting fear of serious results as an unavoidable phobia.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1305. **Goebel, O.** Die Leitung des elektrischen Stromes im tierischen Körper. (The conduction of electric current in the animal body.) *Mtschr. Ohrenheilk.*, 1940, 74, 439-443.—The conduction occurs principally through free electrone currents as in metals. This contention is supported by the direct transmission of the radio current to the acoustic nerves, without telephone or loudspeaker, if the transmission is parallel to the axis of the ears. A 10-year-old feeble-minded girl was able to repeat words and sentences which a nearby person thought, but did not pronounce. This is explained as due to transmission by ether waves emanating from the head and released by electrone currents. What factors cause the excitation of the acoustic or memory centers remains undetermined.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1306. **Guevara Oropesa, M.** Comentario con motivo de la muerte de Freud. (Remarks on the occasion of Freud's death.) *Arch. Neurol. Psiquiat. Méx.*, 1939, 3, 413-420.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A tribute to Freud read before the Mexican Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. It consists of a review of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis and its benefits and limitations.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1307. **Hettinger, J.** The ultra-perceptive faculty. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 450.—Abstract.

1308. **Kujath, G.** Beobachtungen über Trugwahrnehmungen bei Erblindeten und Amputierten. (Observations on phantom perceptions of the blind and of persons with amputations.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1940, 116, 252-264.—The nature of the substratum of the somatic relationships at the stump, left by an amputation, corresponds to the physical foundations of the pseudo-hallucinations of persons who have become blind. Sensation, memory, and personality are the complex bases for both, these hallucinations and the phantom limb phenomenon. The phantom limb is in a sense a pseudo-hallucination. One could also call it a neurosis (Oppenheim); a set, directed toward the missing part, is created by the emotions. The intentional aspect is particularly significant. The fact that a bodily defect is not noted in the perception of the self leads to an analogy with the symptom of anosognosia (Anton).—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1309. **Levi-Bianchini, M.** Die psychoanalytische Traumtheorie in einem Distichon aus dem dritten nachchristlichen Jahrhundert. (Psychoanalytic dream theory in a distichon of the third century A.D.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 409-417.—The dream theory of Freud has been anticipated in a distichon of an unknown Latin author usually referred to as Dionysius Cato. He wrote: "Do not have faith in the significance of dreams, for what the human soul wishes to occur when awake he perceives in his sleep as reality." Contrary to his contemporaries, this author denied the divine origin of dreams and their prognostic value as well as the validity of oracles.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1310. **Mohr, G. J.** Freud and psychoanalysis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 858-861.—Freud is as yet too contemporary a figure to be finally evaluated. However, he will, no doubt, be regarded as the outstanding medical personality of his time. The author reviews the story of Freud's approach to the development of psychoanalysis and points out some of the effects of psychoanalysis upon other fields. *R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1311. **Röheim, G.** Dreams of a Somali prostitute. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 162-170.—10 dreams of a young Somali prostitute are briefly described, and psychoanalytic interpretations are given. Appearing in the dreams is a strong, unconscious, Oedipus wish which results in a transference to the analyst, followed by resistance.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

1312. **Stern, R.** Sobre las ideas fundamentales de la teoría psicoanalítica de Freud. (The fundamental ideas of Freud's psychoanalytic theory.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1940, 7, 37, 31-52.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A comprehensive review.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1313. **Woolley, L. F.** A commentary concerning psychoanalysis. *Virginia med. Mon.*, 1939, 66, Nov.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A discussion of the author's experience with psychoanalytic treatment and research. Because of emotional involvements, young doctors should not be made to undergo an analysis except as preliminary

to becoming an analyst. Psychiatry and psychoanalysis would profit if the former were more tolerant and the latter accept the needs of a total situation.—*J. E. Bader* (Brandon State School).

1314. Wortis, J. **Fragments of a Freudian analysis.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 843-850.—This is a brief description of parts of a Freudian analysis written from the subject's point of view. It gives a picture of Freud's method of conducting an analysis, his mannerisms, way of talking, and opinions on many subjects.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

[See also abstracts 1138, 1143, 1148, 1157, 1245, 1247, 1329, 1386, 1416, 1425, 1443, 1536, 1547, 1554, 1559.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

1315. Austregesilo, A. **Psicología y psicoterapia del dolor y conceptos del mismo.** (Psychology and psychotherapy of pain and its concept.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Crim., B. Aires*, 1939, 4, 431-492.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Psychotherapy gives excellent results in pain of both organic and psychogenic origin. In organic pain, its action (especially through suggestion) is partial. In psychogenic pain, psychotherapy has a wide field and gives complete relief. Various psychotherapeutic procedures must be tried out; no one method is uniformly successful.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1316. Bak, R. **Verständliche Zusammenhänge in einem Falle von parakinetischer Manieriertheit.** (Understandable relationships in a case of parakinetism.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 1-7.—Bak discusses the relation of Bleuler's buffoon syndrome to parakinetism catatonia. He reports the case of a schizophrenic who was able, after his mutism disappeared, to explain his experiences and apparently silly performances; they were bizarre reproductions of his doctors' procedures, with the purpose of recovering his superego. The transference was realized in a psychotic form. The ego disturbance took the forms of introjection, identification, compression, and displacement.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1317. Bauer, J. **Homosexuality as an endocrinological, psychological, and genetic problem.** *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 188-197.—The author examines critically the evidence supporting the theories that homosexuality is: (1) endocrinologically, (2) psychologically, and (3) genetically determined. His conclusion is that "the basic underlying cause of homosexuality is an abnormality of the chromosomal structure with a subsequent differentiation of certain cerebral functions, extending . . . to other functions and structures in a variable degree." The genetic conception does not give a favorable outlook insofar as the treatment of homosexuality is concerned. Although lesser cases may respond favorably to psychological and hormonal therapy, the full-fledged homosexual is never really cured.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

1318. Bennet, E. A. **Methodology in psychological medicine.** *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 446.—Abstract.

1319. Beres, D., & Alpert, A. **Analysis of a prolonged hypomanic episode in a five year old child.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 794-800.—A case is presented as an example of the effective use of flexible procedures in the treatment of a hypomanic child. Free play was used in the beginning so as to obtain an accurate picture of the child's mental life and to gain his confidence; directed play was used during approximately the second half of treatment. Kubie discussed this paper. He emphasized that dispensary practice of this sort must rightly have limited objectives.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1320. Berman, A. B., & Train, G. J. **A genetic approach to the problem of stammering.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 91, 590-594.—Speech progress in the infant beyond the stage of crying depends on the infant's ability to observe and imitate, and the varied and constructive stimuli of the environment. The attitudes of the parent are particularly important for the proper development of speech and language. The role of insecurity and unconscious emotion in stammering is pointed out, and the parent is admonished to let the child grow, with treatment of stammering, when necessary, taking as wide and varied a form as possible, based on the findings of psychology, psychiatry, and the social psychiatric setting.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1321. Bierer, J. **Psychotherapy in mental hospital practice; being the preliminary report of a full-time psychotherapist in a public mental hospital.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 928-952.—In about one year the author treated 70 patients suffering from psychoses and neuroses by applying a short and intensive psychotherapeutic method based chiefly on the principles of Adler, and somewhat on those of Freud. He gave special attention to a new method of interpreting earliest childhood recollections. He also used individual occupational and recreational treatment and a form of social or group treatment by forming social clubs. He reports 87% recovered or improved, 4% slightly improved, and 9% unimproved. He advocates the employment of a full-time psychotherapist in every such hospital.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1322. Bilz, R. **Pars pro toto; ein Beitrag zur Pathologie menschlicher Affekte und Organfunktionen.** (Pars pro toto; a contribution to the pathology of human emotions and organic functions.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1940. Pp. 318. RM. 13.—The author illustrates functional changes of the emotions by referring to numerous neurotic symptoms. They become intelligible only in their larger contexts and manifest themselves in isolation as *pars pro toto*, while the part functions which are coordinated to them remain latent. The nervous system as well as the internal organs constitute the latent physical forces, in which all tendencies and drives are potentially present in structural form. Many person-

alities are latent in the individual and may break forth in various stages of life. These dispositions exist prior to any experience. They are regulated by a central agency, which may be referred to as character and described as unconscious heritage, and which determines the style of life and its accent.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1323. **Brochado, A.** *El fenómeno del sosías.* (The "double" phenomenon.) *Cultura med., Rio de Janeiro*, 1940, 1, 499-502.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The illusion of the "double," which was recognized in psychiatric symptomatology in 1923, appears to correspond to a creation of the theater of antiquity, designed to arouse hilarity. The syndrome is believed to be derived from 2 factors: an underlying affective disturbance, uneasiness, anxiety, and feelings of strangeness; and second, a mental attitude which fosters such feelings and permits their extension.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1324. **Brown, W.** *Psychology and psychotherapy.* (4th ed.). London: Edward Arnold, 1940. Pp. viii + 260. 12s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A series of essays on aspects of medical psychology (see VIII: 5043). There are new chapters on sublimation and problems of later life.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1325. **Buentello, E.** *Estudio de un caso diagnosticado como cleptomania.* (Study of a case diagnosed as kleptomania.) *Arch. Neurol. Psiquiat. Méx.*, 1940, 3, 595-602.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A case of a feeble-minded boy, 18 years old, who, since the age of 10, had been stealing objects of small value, is presented. The boy noted a feeling of anxiety during the stealings and spontaneously connected it with sex tension. Buentello diagnoses the case as the "false kleptomania of schizoids" and recommends psychotherapy.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1326. **Burlingame, C. C.** *Hechos positivos en psiquiatría.* (Straight facts about psychiatry.) *Rev. méx. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1940, 6, 9-15.—A translation of an article in the *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1939, 113, 377-380, stressing the importance of psychiatry for medicine in general and urging the abolition of the artificial separation between mental and physical diseases.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1327. **Cady, L. D.** *The physician's care of emotional health.* *Ment. Hlth Observ.*, 1941, 8, 3-12.—The possibilities and need for the treatment of minor problems of emotional health by the general practitioner are discussed. 5 case reports.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

1328. **Castaldi, L.** *Il gozzismo nei suoi riflessi demografici.* (Goiter and its demographic consequences.) *Boll. Accad. Med. pistoiese*, 1939, 12, 85-98.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The geographical distribution of endemic goiter, its etiological factors, and its morphological, physiological, and psychological symptoms are examined. The author stresses the social and demographic significance of the syndrome in connection with racial defense.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

1329. **Chapman, R. M., & Weigert, E.** *Freud and psychiatry.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 855-858.—As a result of Freud's researches, the interests of psychiatry have come to extend far into the varied activities of man. His greatest achievement is that he has compelled thought and stimulated research and therapeutic effort to the end that neurotic suffering be reduced.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1330. **Costa, A.** *Le tavole del Rorschach quale mezzo di ricerca per la psicologia normale e patologica.* (The Rorschach test as a tool of research in normal and abnormal psychology.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 17-28.—A preliminary report on the differences in content and formal structure of responses to the Rorschach test obtained from 100 schizophrenic patients compared with a normal control group of equal size.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1331. **Curran, F. J., & Schilder, P.** *Problemas de la infancia y adolescencia.* (Problems of childhood and adolescence.) *Index Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1940, 2, 135-145.—In this continuation of their resumé of studies from the children's and adolescents' wards of Bellevue Psychiatric Clinic (see XIV: 5751), the authors consider group therapy with special reference to discussions, drawing, modeling, playing with dolls, and the writing and production of plays. These activities permit free and acceptable expressions of aggression and love. The most effective procedure is group discussion followed by individual conferences. In drawing, aggressive patients use bright colors, while those involved in problems of death and destruction use dark shades. Modeling may express, not a definite object, but a function; it may also demonstrate curiosity in regard to the body. In playing with dolls, children are forced to assume an active role toward their problems; each situation must be capable of a happy solution. Boys sent by the court as gang members tend to form similar groups in the ward.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1332. **Federn, P.** *Hysterie und Zwang in der Neurosenwahl.* (Hysteria and compulsion in the choice of neurosis.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 245-263.—The early beginnings of hysteria and compulsion neuroses are to be found in the techniques whereby the future patient attempted to adjust his difficulties in childhood. When he defends himself against fearful wishes, fantasies, and memories by expanding his somatic ego, the foundations for hysteria have been laid. This is a typical childhood reaction, manifesting itself in his seeking his mother's protection and defending himself by surrendering his own mental independence in order to inflate the limits of his own being to adult size. When the child responds by an active innervation of his entire psychic ego, the road to compulsion neuroses is open, but this choice is made only by precocious children. Thus, passive surrender and a continuation of childish faith remain symptomatic of the hysterical person, while active attempts at ego-integration and independent solution of problems

are characteristic of the compulsion neurotic.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1333. **George, R. P.** Mental hygiene needs of social work clients. *Ment. Hlth Observ.*, 1941, 8, 13-26.—The types of emotional and social problems presented by social work clients are described and illustrated by case material.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

1334. **Glaus, A.** Die Bedeutung der exogenen Faktoren für die Entstehung und den Verlauf der Schizophrenie. (The importance of exogenous factors for the origin and course of schizophrenia.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 32-47.—Glaus disbelieves in early influences as causes of schizophrenia, although throughout life psychic factors may affect the schizophrenic disposition. The schizophrenic group contains 2 subdivisions. One is entirely endogenous, progressive, fateful, but with surprisingly slight heredity. The other subdivision, in which exogenous factors are important, is atypical, less severe, shows remissions, is connected with endocrine disturbances, and is strongly hereditary. Since the influence of external factors and accessibility to therapy are closely related, it is necessary to determine the differential initial symptoms of the 2 types. No case is entirely hopeless therapeutically because remnants of function always persist and are susceptible to orthopedic psychotherapy, which produces compensatory improvement.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1335. **Glueck, B.** Nature and scope of psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 900-905.—The author discusses the importance of the personality of the practitioner, the question of the wish to be ill, the use in some cases of sympathetic neglect rather than transference, what the patient can do with insight, etc. This is part of a symposium on psychotherapy in contemporary society.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1336. **Gonçalves, F.** Experiencia penosa durante la infancia, esquizoidia y crimen. (Painful experience in childhood, schizoidism, and crime.) *Rev. Neurobiol., Recife*, 1939, 2, 332-337.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A personality study of a murderer who turned out to be a schizoid. Painful experiences in relation to his childhood environment influenced his adult behavior and culminated in his crime, which was the outcome of psychosocial factors acting on a neuropathic personality.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1337. **Graham, V. T.** Psychological studies of hypoglycemia therapy. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 327-358.—This is a psychological report upon 30 male and 35 female psychotic patients who were given insulin therapy in 1938-1939. Although it was impossible in all cases, because of deterioration, failure to cooperate, etc., the patients were given the abbreviated form of the Stanford-Binet, Kent-Rosanoff association, Rorschach ink blot, and various written and manual tests before and after the treatment. The psychologist made independent evaluations of the condition of the patients following treat-

ment and checked with the psychiatrists' ratings. It was found that a large number of patients improved both quantitatively and qualitatively in intellectual functioning following insulin treatment.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1338. **Hartnacke, W.** Zur Frage des Anteils der Schwachsinnigen im Gesamtvolke. (The proportion of feeble-minded in the total population.) *Arch. Bevölker. Wiss. Bevölker. Polit.*, 1940, 10, 187-190.—About 7.1% of the boys need to go to special classes, and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ -1% are very defective and incapable of schooling. Thus every 13th boy is mentally inadequate as compared with every 18th girl. This favorable showing is perhaps due to the faster mental development of girls, their greater zeal in school, and lesser tendency to laziness.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1339. **Haug, K.** Depersonalisation und verwandte Erscheinungen. (Depersonalization and related phenomena.) In *Bumke, O., Handbuch für Geisteskrankheiten, 1. Teil, (Erg. Bd.)*. Berlin: Springer, 1939. Pp. 134-204.—Feeble-minded, children, and demented with rigid personalities do not suffer from experiences of strangeness. Those who do are usually differentiated, introverted, affective persons, inclined to inner conflict. Depersonalization is always the reaction of the whole organism to various complex part-disturbances. It is a symptom of a disturbance of the previous harmony in impressional and intentional experience and of the threatening loss of the fundamental orientation to the outside world. It expresses at the same time a desire for a return to the normal psychological level.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1340. **Heersena, P. H.** Prognosis in postencephalitic behavior disorders. *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1940, 24, 1179-1190.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author is skeptical of the view that specific varieties of viruses are the causation of specific sequelae to encephalitis. He further emphasizes the need for eliminating the possibility that the behavior disorders attributed to encephalitis might have arisen from other acute infectious diseases of childhood. Typical postencephalitic behavior disorders are characterized by impulsive aggressive conduct ranging from repeated acts of mischief to anti-social behavior and even the commission of serious crimes. The effects of encephalitis are more pronounced in children than in adults. The prognosis is in general poor.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

1341. **Hemphill, R. E.** Studies in certain pathophysiological and psychological phenomena in convulsive therapy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 799-818.—Motor reactions during insulin or cardiazol treatment are classified under 6 main heads: (1) purposeful movements, such as grasping, groping, or reaching movements of the hands and arms; (2) rolling movements, which are always in the same direction; (3) hemiballistic movements; (4) opisthotonic movements, always powerful; (5) automatic movements of the lower limbs, thrashing and bicycling; and (6) cataleptic postures, chiefly in the incomplete fit.

All these represent types of abnormal motor activity seen in lesions of lower motor centers. Careful observations on reflex movements of the eyes, on labyrinthine stimulation, and on changes of optic fundi are reported. Attitudes of patients toward treatment are classified under cooperation, indifference, hostility, fear, and pathological terror. Stages in the return to consciousness are (1) complete inactivity, while vascularization and respiration are being restored to normal; (2) involuntary movements; (3) semi-consciousness; and (4) the period of aphasic reactions, short and not universal. Tests used to demonstrate perseveration during this stage are described. 3 psychological events are found in therapeutic convulsion, each interrupting the psychotic life of the patient: the realization of being treated; the return from the death-like state of the epileptic fit to reality, with the return of the mental functions always in a definite order; and the encounter with the environment.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1342. **Hemphill, R. E., & Stengel, E.** On a specific reaction of schizophrenics to physical illness. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 790-798.—3 cases are described in which physical injury or illness in schizophrenia brought about a specific type of reaction in which the subject felt that there was a localized break between himself and the outside world. The special nature of the reaction was determined by the existing stage of the psychosis at the time of physical injury and was related to loss of stability of the boundaries of the ego in schizophrenic states and the tendency toward introjection of external objects.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1343. **Hoffer, W.** Analyse einer postencephalitischen Geistesstörung. (Analysis of a postencephalitic mental disturbance.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 264-286.—The author analyzes a case of mental disturbance involving periodic attacks of a hysterical depressed nature following encephalitis. These attacks apparently were reactions of the patient's ego against gradually progressing organic deterioration. The ego had not submitted to the organic symptoms but defended itself against them vigorously. Only when such an attempt fails does the individual reconcile himself passively to the threatening organic disorder.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1344. **Hutton, I. E.** Mental disorders in modern life. London: William Heinemann, 1940. Pp. ix + 204. 3s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a revision of *The last of the taboos*, published in 1934. It is an attempt to develop better general insight into mental diseases on the part of the public. The author stresses the fear and secrecy which surround mental disease, and describes what goes on in a mental hospital to show how the mentally sick are cared for. She pleads for greater facilities for care of those suffering from the slighter forms of mental disorder.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1345. **Kennedy, A.** Recent hysterical states and their treatment. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 988-1019.—Recent hysteria is not a disease. Its manifestations are an expression of a retreat from a situation which the patient believes he cannot endure. This is an unconscious process. The flight from immediate realization may be attained by one of 3 methods: flight into activity, flight into non-realization, and flight into incapacity. Treatment consists in the removal of presenting symptoms by rest and reassurance, followed by re-education. Methods of suggestion are also of great use through simple demonstration, conditioning, suggestion with vehicle (having the patient take some harmless drug), and dissociative suggestion (hypnosis).—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1346. **Kohberg, L.** Sittliche Abwegigkeit der Frau und ihre sozialen Folgen. (Moral deviation of women and its social consequences.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1940, 70, Part 1, 82-86; 96-102.—This is a report on the work of a social agency in Zurich dealing with prostitutes and sexually endangered girls. The physician as psychotherapist is best suited for counseling. Therefore it is recommended that a psychiatrist be affiliated with dermatological clinics in general. Seen as a whole, the results of such treatment may appear hopeless but look more promising once the structure of the individual case is studied.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1347. **Krapf, E. E.** Ambiente, idiomático y alienación. (Language, environment, and mental disease.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Crim.*, B. Aires, 1939, 4, 333-340.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1348. **Krapf, E. E.** Doctrina y tratamiento de la alienación a través de los siglos. (Theory and treatment of mental disease throughout the centuries.) *Sem. méd.*, B. Aires, 1939, 46, 1149-1159; *An. Soc. cient. argent.*, 1939, 128, 297-318.—[Abstracted reviews; original not seen.] Descartes' influence in this field is noted. The intellectual and emotional maturity of the 18th century gave rise to the humanitarian desire of the public and physicians to improve the lot of mental patients. This explains the almost simultaneous rise of reformers in different countries.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1349. **Kühne, K.** Schizophrenie im Kindesalter. (Schizophrenia in childhood.) *Psychiat.-neurolog. Wschr.*, 1940, 42, 151-155; 164-169; 173-177.—Diagnosis is difficult because the soul of the child is so undifferentiated. The final prognosis is least favorable in the slowly progressing cases. Commitment to an institution is almost always in place.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1350. **Lang, T.** Studies in the genetic determination of homosexuality. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 55-64.—Following Goldschmidt's findings in the butterfly, one might consider human homosexuals as intersexes; thus male homosexuals can be regarded as more or less feminized males, or as real male sex intergrades, genetically female, and morphologically retaining only the chromosome formula. In the sibling population of male homosexuals males

should predominate, since a series of genotypic females would be hidden in the phenotypic males. A statistical analysis of the siblings of more than 1000 male homosexuals shows that the sex ratio of the siblings actually differs from normal in the direction of too many males. If age is considered, viewing the older homosexual as more genuinely homosexual, the difference becomes even more pronounced. This "strongly suggests that many cases of homosexuality are hereditarily determined and are best explained by a genetic mechanism." (See XIV: 6001).—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1351. Levy, D. M. **Psychotherapy and childhood.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 905-911.—The author describes case treatments which contrast milieu therapy with affect therapies and insight therapies. He shows that the use of one exclusive method, no matter how skillfully applied, is a highly limited therapeutic procedure. Psychotherapists need a reasonable assortment of tools.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1352. Liber, B. **Your mental health.** New York: Melior, 1940. Pp. 424. \$3.00.—The author has collected several of his papers published in the lay and medical press or presented before medical societies. They deal with problems on the borderline between mental health and disease and are addressed specifically to the lay public. The descriptive discussion is illustrated with some 200 clinical cases from the author's experience. A chapter on prevention and treatment and a glossary are included.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

1353. Mackenzie, I. C. K., & Mackenzie, I. **Morbid attention; a factor in nervous disorder.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 839-887.—5 cases are described in detail to illustrate the part that may be played by morbid attention in nervous disorder. The mental activity of attention is regarded as essentially motor, spontaneous in some respects, and voluntary in others.—W. L. Wilkins (Milwaukee).

1354. McGraw, R. B. **Psychotherapy and the practice of medicine.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 926-934.—There is no practice of medicine without psychotherapy. On the other hand, at the same time psychotherapy is being carried out, there is no good reason why appropriate medication cannot be introduced and often by the same practitioner. Cooperative psychotherapy with transference to many people must be considered, as well as group psychotherapy which utilizes the forces of herd suggestion.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1355. Meisels, H. B. **A follow-up study of psychoneurotic patients.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 175.—Abstract.

1356. Morgan, J. J. B. **Shock as a preparation for readjustment.** *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 313-321.—In spite of the widespread belief that the psychotic individual is merely a psychoneurotic with still greater maladjustment, the opposite is the case,

namely, that the psychotic is too completely adjusted. The psychotic has a stereotyped method of meeting environmental emergencies and a lack of insight into the inadequacy of his means of adjustment. The value of the shock treatment and similar therapeutic measures lies largely in the fact that the adjustment of the psychotic is upset so that he becomes maladjusted and, in many cases, can be incited to utilize some energy in more normal living.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

1357. Motomiya, Y. **Igakuteki shinrigaku no mondai.** (Problems of medical psychology.) *Jikken Chiryo*, 1939, 202, 289-291; 203, 334-338.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).

1358. Osorio, C. **Misticismo e locura.** (Mysticism and insanity.) S. Paulo, Brazil: 1939. Pp. 179.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a study of the beliefs of the primitive races in Brazil. This country offers the best field in America for such an investigation because of the African strain which permeates the population; Cuba is the nearest analogy; in the United States, Negro influence has other characteristics, due primarily to the prevailing segregation. The racial mixture and interaction in Brazil, produce a rich mystical and religious expression which evidences itself by epidemics of religious insanity and wild and bloody fanaticism. Osorio gives historical examples with psychiatric interpretations. Much of this material has not yet been explored.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1359. Owensby, N. M. **Homosexuality and lesbianism treated with metrazol.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 65-66.—This is a report of the treatment of 6 homosexuals by metrazol, on the rationale that homosexuality may be considered symptomatic of underdeveloped schizophrenia, arrested at the level of libido fixation in psychosexual development. Metrazol may release this fixation, with psychosexual energy becoming "free to flow through regular physiological channels."—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1360. Payssé, C. **Contribución al estudio de la psicopatología funcional. Las aplicaciones del sistema "Discriminacionismo afectivo."** (Contribution to the study of functional psychopathology. Applications of the system of "affective discrimination.") Montevideo: 1939. Pp. 199.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This study is based on Radecki's concept of affective discrimination. The author discusses first the evolution of psychiatry in relation to psychology. In the philosophical epoch of psychology any union with practical psychiatry was impossible; only as biological psychology developed was there a real relationship between the two sciences. Psychopathology is a psychosomatic unity. Payssé next considers the influence of the various psychological schools on psychiatry, and concludes that the criterion is a functional psychology with its concepts of functional mechanisms and correlations; hierarchy; minimal, optimal, and maximal limits; and subliminal, supramaximal, and pathological variations. W. James was the founder

of functional psychology, and among his successors are Stern, Wertheimer, Köhler, Kafka, MacDougall, and Freud. The nature of affective discrimination and its applications to the classification of mental diseases and the examination and treatment of patients are discussed. Functional psychotherapy is based on depth psychology.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1361. Peters, J. The nervous system and the allergic. *Ill. med. J.*, 1940, 77, April.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The nervous system is emphasized as the most important factor in allergies. Cases are cited to show that psychic factors can precipitate asthmatic attacks. Treatment must be considered from the psychological and neurological aspect as well as the others.—*J. E. Bader* (Brandon State School).

1362. Piñero, H. M. Terapéutica de la frenastenia. (Treatment of feeble-mindedness.) *Sem. méd.*, B. Aires, 1939, 46, 286-287.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Piñero regrets the general neglect of the treatment of mental defectives, considering that proper treatment combining mental hygiene, education, and medication gives excellent results and achieves a certain degree of social usefulness even in apparently unfavorable cases.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1363. Piotrowski, Z. A., & Kelly, D. M. Application of the Rorschach method in an epileptic case with psychoneurotic manifestations. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 743-751.—This is a case study of a young man with history of epilepsy and recent symptoms of a gradually developing neurosis. A Rorschach test given to him at beginning of treatment confirmed the actual condition. After several months, general improvement was noted which was reflected in the performance on a second Rorschach test. The second test indicated the original type of personality, superficially improved and able to make a better adjustment. The method is valuable in difficult differential diagnosis because it is rapid, easy to administer, and without traumatic risk. The findings are in agreement with similar cases reported by others.—*J. E. Bader* (Brandon State School).

1364. Polhill, E. F. Pre-psychotic personality traits of involutional melancholia patients. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 175-176.—Abstract.

1365. Quensel, —. Unfallneurose und Rechtsprechung des Reichsgerichts. (Accident neurosis and judgments of the Reich supreme court.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1940. Pp. 44. RM. 2.

1366. Ramel, E. Les neurodermatoses fonctionnelles. (The functional neurodermatoses.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 130-148; 312-328.—Ramel discusses the functional interdependence of the skin and the autonomic system, and the relations of neurodermatoses to dystonias of the system and to neuroses. He classifies neurodermatoses into angio-, tropho-, and allergodermatoses. Pruritus (intense itching) is an exaggeration of eudermia, caused by rapid functional changes of capillary tonus

in the outer layer. It may be a simple neurovegetative automatism, but essential pruritus is often a symptom of repressed emotion in a patient predisposed to neurovegetative dystonia. The autonomic system regulates allergic sensitivity in general and of the skin in particular. In eczema the neurosis is revealed by the disproportion between the lesions and the symptoms, which may develop into an anxiety state. The dermatosis is the camouflaged expression of anxious egotism in an allergic person. In both, essential pruritus and neuropathic eczema, there is evidence of diencephalic dysfunction.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1367. Raskin, N., & Mullaney, O. C. The mental and neurological sequelae of carbon monoxide asphyxia in a case observed for fifteen years. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 640-659.—As the result of serious CO poisoning, a patient over a period of years developed symptoms of involution melancholia and Parkinsonian syndrome. Anatomical findings revealed a typical pallidal lesion and numerous small cortical lesions which account for the deterioration of the patient.—*J. E. Bader* (Brandon State School).

1368. Reiss, M. The role of the sex hormones in psychiatry. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 767-789.—A review of the literature and description of temperamental changes in hypogonadism in men (including post-castration changes) and in women are presented. Relations of endocrine disturbance to psychoses are discussed. Experimental literature of the influence of sex hormone injection on animal behavior and the author's own work on implantation of testosterone crystals in the human male are cited. The question as to whether disturbances in the endogenous production of sex hormones are ever a primary cause of mental disease is answered as follows: "The therapeutic results available up to now support the view that brain function and psychic reactions are directly influenced by the female sex hormone." The effect of disturbance of the hormone equilibrium on the mental state, however, always depends on the functional condition of the nervous system affected, so that symptoms will vary, and any rigid symptomatology cannot be set up. Bibliography of 157 items.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1369. Rittmeister, J. F. Psychische Befunde bei einem Geschlecht mit myotoner Dystrophie. (Mental findings in a family with myotonic dystrophy.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 329-358.—7 affected members in 2 branches of a family, descended from a common great grandfather, all showed a remarkable combination of organic, affective, and intellectual degeneration, characteristic of a number of hereditodegenerative diseases. Intelligence was mildly defective or low normal; affectivity was deficient; and neurotic traits (suspiciousness, ill-temper, or excessive cheerfulness) existed in some cases as overcompensations for sensitiveness about the disease.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1370. Robie, T. R. **The conservation of intelligence.** Montclair, N. J.: Author, 30 Norman Road, 1940. Pp. 25. \$0.10.—This brochure considers the problem of the sterilization of the feeble-minded. Low grade intelligence is discussed in relation to crime, relief, unemployment, and education. The stand is taken that "as the relative proportion of the feeble-minded increases, civilization proportionately decays," and that in our culture sterilization is the principal method by which the increase can be halted.—F. W. Finger (Brown).

1371. Sauvage Nolting, W. J. de [Further communications on the connection between schizophrenia and the month in which the subjects are born.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.*, 1939, 83, 3219-3222.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A study of the month of birth in 2589 cases of schizophrenia shows markedly greater occurrence in the months December to April. These results are compared with the findings of Tramer and of Lang, and the differences between the findings are discussed. German summary.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1372. Schilder, P. **Social organization and psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 911-926.—The author gives anthropological and historical illustrations in discussing the problems of amount of conformity required in a culture, the feelings of unity or multiplicity in an environment, outside influences on cultural patterns, classes in society and society's changing structure, the pathology and cure of cultures, and the debt humanity owes to the deviates.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1373. Schlesinger, B. **Forced grasping and disturbances of attention.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1940, 86, 827-838.—Results of operative destruction of anterior nuclei of the thalamus and production of lesions in the frontal lobe of a rhesus monkey are compared with clinical syndromes of a human who had died from a frontal lobe tumor. "Attention, normally under volitional control and guidance, may be diverted and kept in a state of 'forced distraction' with the production of akinesia by the same brain lesion which produces forced grasping. . . . It would seem that a lesion situated in area 6, as the intermediary zone between the motor area and the frontal lobe proper, not only produces motor and mental symptoms, but also establishes a common type of disturbance which is readily recognizable and has been analyzed in this paper."—W. L. Wilkins (Milwaukee).

1374. Selinsky, H. **Psychological study of the migrainous syndrome.** *Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med.*, 1939, 15, 757 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The study is based on interviews with 200 patients suffering from recurrent paroxysmal headaches, always hemi-cranial, with one or more of such additional symptoms as nausea, vomiting, visual disturbances, etc. None had symptoms of irreversible organic disturbance of the c.n.s. 80% were females showing familial predisposition and

allergic tendencies. The benefit of psychotherapy is emphasized. The phenomenon is to be explained as inability of the patient to deal with a situation and as a feeling of insecurity, expressed as an inhibited (unconscious) protest.—J. E. Bader (Brandon State School).

1375. Solomon, J. C. **Active play therapy: further experiences.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 763-782.—9 interviews are reported to illustrate the use of an improved active play therapy in treatment of a child. The addition of a doll to represent the therapist is the improvement in technique which enables the child to work out his relationship in the psychiatric situation. It is claimed that, since the introduction of the new doll, provoked anxieties are lessened by having the child release his feelings toward the therapist before he leaves the treatment room.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1376. Souza Soares, J. B. de. **Tuberculose e psychisme.** (Tuberculosis and mentality.) *Rev. Ass. paulista Med.*, 1940, 3, 190-209.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author discusses the hypothesis that tuberculosis can cause mental disturbances or personality changes. He concludes that tuberculosis cannot alter the patient's previous personality, and that when mental disturbances occur they are due to constitutions which are especially sensitive to psychological influences. Tuberculosis acts through changing the family and economic situation etc. He stresses the importance of the mental hygiene of the tuberculous patient.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1377. Sprague, G. S. **Regression in catatonia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 91, 566-578.—"Catatonia is a group of regressive phenomena evidencing various stages in the reexperiencing of an early period of human development at the time when experiences with force—first in one's own muscles and later in symbolic forms—led to the discovery of self and to the more appropriate uses of force in dealing with the external world." The discussion traces the development and pertinence of this formula.—R. C. Moore (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1378. Taitz, J. **Psychosen und Neurosen bei Juden.** (Psychoses and neuroses in Jews.) Basel: (Dissertation), 1937. Pp. 40.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1379. Takaori, S. **Nisshi jihen zengo no bō-tetsu ni okeru shōi shippei hasseiritsu no hikaku.** (Comparison of the frequency of disease and wound in a certain railway company at the commencement of the Chinese affair.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 721-723.—Among observations of other diseases it was found that from 1936 to 1938 schizophrenia showed a tendency to increase.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).

1380. Thom, D. A. **Psychotherapy in practice.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 815-824.—The author points out certain social phenomena which are closely related to the mental health of the nation. He indicates the need of re-evaluating our psychiatric

knowledge so that it may become available to a larger number of individuals who are in a position to utilize it in the treatment of mental illness. He insists on the importance of psychiatrists not becoming isolationists, but becoming infiltrated in other branches of science, and especially in law.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1381. **Thomas, L. J.** *How to keep mentally fit.* New York: Howell, Soskin, 1940. Pp. 248. \$2.00.—A guide to mental alertness and efficiency that contains a series of drills, quizzes, tests, puzzles, and other forms of mental training.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

1382. **Weber, A.** *Formale und inhaltliche Betrachtungsweise in der Psychopathologie.* (Considerations regarding form and content in psychopathology.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1940, 70, Part 1, 429-433.—Phenomenological psychology may create the impression that psychological life takes place only in formed experiences. Actually it represents a continuous flow in which structured experiences alternate with more or less unstructured moods. Life begins with the latter mode, becoming more structured and differentiated with increase in age. Perception, imagination, and thought show no clear separation, only transitions and interactions. The original totality of experiences can never be expressed merely as to form or as to content.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1383. **Wile, I. S.** *The threat of mental disease.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 323-342.—The author points out the need of caution in interpreting a rise in hospital admissions as indication of increase in mental disease, and from a comparison of data, notes that the expectancy of mental disease increases from adolescence to old age; that there is a devitalizing factor in mental disease; that such factors as emotional stress may be responsible for the greater appearance of circulatory affections in the nonhospitalized population; that the functional disorders are a greater threat to those of greater intellectual power; and that socio-economic status is important. The necessity for and benefits to be derived from a broad program of education, prophylaxis, and social control is stressed.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1384. **Wyrsh, J.** *Die Bedeutung der exogenen Faktoren für die Entstehung und den Verlauf des manisch-depressiven Irreseins und der genuinen Epilepsie.* (The importance of exogenous factors for the origin and course of manic-depressive insanity and idiopathic epilepsy.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 43, 187-202.—Both diseases present problems which are perhaps insoluble. The question of endogenous vs. exogenous origin is theoretical and too sharply defined. Pure types are not found in real life.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1385. **Yawger, N. S.** *Transvestism and other cross-sex manifestations.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 41-48.—The author describes transvestism and cross-sex manifestations as shown by several historic personages and in cases culminating in

criminal activity. The views of Havelock Ellis, Hirschfeld, and Stekel in particular are noted in relation to this material.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

1386. **Zeifert, M.** *Metrazol remission in severe obsession-compulsion neurosis of five years duration.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1940, 92, 290-301.—Report of a case, with particular emphasis on psychoanalytic explanations in the discussion of the personality.—*R. C. Moore* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

[See also abstracts 1160, 1272, 1313, 1398, 1410, 1413, 1444, 1447, 1451, 1452, 1527, 1529, 1546, 1551, 1563, 1564, 1567.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

1387. **Gniza, E.** *Der Temperamentsbegriff in der Charakterologie.* (The concept of temperament in characterology.) Dresden: (Dissertation), 1939. Pp. 55.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1388. **Herzog, K.** *Neurologische und psychische Veränderungen bei Boxern.* (Neurological and psychological changes in boxers.) Hamburg: (Dissertation), 1939. Pp. 19.

1389. **Juda, A.** *Über das Vorkommen von gleichen und ähnlichen Begabungsanlagen in den Familien von hochbegabten Künstlern und etwaige Korrelationen zu anderen hervorstechenden Begabungen.* (The occurrence of like and similar aptitudes in the families of very gifted artists and possible correlations with other outstanding talents.) *Allg. Z. Psychiat.*, 1940, 116, 20.—Definite special aptitude seems to be required in music and painting talent; it manifests itself in progenitor and descendant in the same way. Poetical talent, on the other hand, seems to be based more on general artistic and intellectual ability, as determined in the case of the fathers and children studied. Similarity of talent and vocation, which occurs to a considerable degree in the families of musicians, is exceptional with poets. The fathers of most non-artistic academics are numbered largely among poets, whereas craftsmen are mainly related to painters and musicians. Multiple artistic talents were found in 39.8% of cases studied, in 26.5% of their parents, and in 46% of their children, equally distributed among sons and daughters. Cyclothymic temperament predominates.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1390. **Kôra, T.** *Kairisei kishitsu no bungô.* (Celebrated writers of schizophrenic temperament.) *Nihon Iji Sp.*, 1938, No. 823, 2103-2105.—*R. Kuroda* (Keijo).

1391. **Krafft, M. R.** *Value of the Rorschach test to case work.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 153-154.—Abstract.

1392. **Lorand, S.** *The psychoanalytic concept of personality development.* *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 143-148.—Certain psychoanalytic concepts (ego, id, super-ego, unconscious, anal, oral, genital, Oedipus complex, conflict, repression) are briefly defined and related to the problem of personality development.—*A. Chapanis* (Yale).

1393. Manney, G. C. Some psychological problems of the crippled. *Crippled Child*, 1940, 18, 91-93.—The attitude of the cripple toward himself is largely determined by the attitudes of others toward him. The attitude of the public is largely determined by visual perception of an actual physical difference, arousing a primitive emotional response. The attention of the public is directly proportional to the rarity of the deformity and the degree of its departure from the normal. Attempts at concealment tend to increase or prolong the attention of the public, and consequently to increase the self-consciousness of the cripple.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

1394. Merton, R. K. Bureaucratic structure and personality. *Social Forces*, 1940, 18, 560-568.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The interaction of bureaucracy and personality is seen as a fruitful field for sociological research. As preliminary suggestions the author states that the mechanical nature of the official career is conducive to timidity, conservatism, and technicism; that the hierarchical structure of the bureaucracy leads minor officials to be haughty and domineering with the public; and that the constant use of rules and regulations causes a categorical rather than an individual treatment of problems.—H. C. Smith (Vermont).

1395. Philp, H. L. An experimental approach to the psychology of frustration. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 449.—Abstract.

1396. Pohlisch, —. Prophylaxie des Rauschgiftmissbrauchs. (Prevention of the abuse of narcotics.) *Z. psych. Hyg.*, 1939, 12, 70-77.—Pohlisch discusses the role of the constitution in addiction. Certain constitutions have a biological craving for specific intoxicants. The personality of alcoholics contrasts with that of morphine and hypnotic addicts. Alcoholics seldom become morphinists, but former morphinists often take up hypnotics. The morphinist's personality is suffering, sensitive, and soft, and his vital giving-up is due to physical and mental insufficiencies. Each race has its "adequate" intoxicant: the contemplative Chinese, opium; the active Europeans, alcohol. Addiction to hypnotics to blot out neurotic conflicts has recently become a problem.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1397. Rosenzweig, S. Need-persistent and ego-defensive reactions to frustration. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 449.—Abstract.

1398. Schenk, J. G. Personality traits of twenty women committed to a state hospital following suicidal attempts. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 176-177.—Abstract.

1399. Sears, P. S. Levels of aspiration in academically successful and unsuccessful children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 498-536.—The self-confident, successful children react to the various levels of aspiration in a success fashion, whereas unsuccessful children, lacking in confidence, may adopt one of a number of different behavior techniques in an aspiration situation. Experimentally

induced success brings the reactions of all subjects into a more homogeneous distribution. No ordinarily obvious and approved methods of gratification are provided for the individual who either fails to do consistently better or who consistently falls below the social norm for performance on a given task.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

1400. Venzmer, G. *Osserva gli uomini! Costituzione e carattere.* (Observe people! Constitution and character.) Milan: Sierot, 1938. Pp. 190. Lire 20.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A popular discussion in non-technical terms of the relation between somatic and mental traits.—H. Beaumont (Kentucky).

[See also abstracts 1273, 1287, 1301, 1304, 1330, 1364, 1385, 1390.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

1401. Allee, W. C. *Djurenas sociala liv.* (The social life of animals.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1940. Pp. 150. Kr. 6.75.—See XII: 6484.

1402. Blankenship, A. B. The choice of words in poll questions. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1940, 25, 12-18.—For the poll technician a complete list of experimentally determined "danger words" and their possible effects is needed. These danger words are characterized by emotional appeal, ambiguity, and position at too high a vocabulary level for general usage.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).

1403. Bruchhagen, P. *Allgemeine Rassenseelenlehre. Grundlegung.* (Foundations of general race psychology.) Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1940. Pp. 194. RM. 5.40.—The author presents a comprehensive treatment of the methods and procedures of race psychology. The following topics are dealt with: (1) total form, structure, form of manifestation; (2) heredity; (3) equivalence (and thus totality) of body and mind; (4) predispositions; (5) traits; and (6) collective minds. These items determine a race. Racial structuration is expressed more purely in active modes of behavior than in mental responses. It unifies inner predispositions. To it are subordinated all other mental phenomena such as individual character, basic functioning, etc. The comprehension of predispositions remains the chief material task of future investigation.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1404. Burks, B. S. A critical note on differential class fecundity in Brazil. *J. Hered.*, 1940, 31, 431-432.—This is a critique of the method used by Griffing (see XIV: 3081) in studying the relative mortality and fecundity of different economic groups in Brazil. Family size among superior classes was ascertained by interviewing the offspring (in this case, students), whereas family-size of laborers was ascertained through interviews with parents. The first approach absolutely insures at least one surviving offspring; not so the second. Also, among the

student families, those with lower mortality rates are more likely to get into the sample, the families with higher mortality rates having fewer representatives in the student group. Similarly for fecundity comparisons: childless couples among the superior economic families are not represented by student offspring. When families are ascertained through offspring, the chances of being represented are proportional to the number of offspring in a family. In order to correct this error in data, the frequency of different sized families should be divided by family size, i.e. the frequency of 6-child families by 6, etc. A table is included offering corrections for corresponding uncorrected family-size averages, the data being ascertained by offspring and recorded in the Genetics Record Office. The corrected averages tend to be about 72% of the uncorrected, suggesting an average of 5.9 per fertile couple (against 8.2) for the Brazil student families.—G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).

1405. Burks, B. S., & Steggerda, M. Potential marital selection in negro college students. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1940, 24, 433-441.—From a student enrollment of approximately 800 men and 600 women at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 146 men and 116 women submitted signed ballots on the question "what constitutes the characteristics of your ideal husband or wife?" The ideal composites are as follows: Wife: 5 ft. 4 inches, well formed, brown eyes, light complexion, good hair texture; good mixer, sweet disposition, high standards of morality, religious without being sectarian. Husband: 5 ft. 11 inches athletic, brown eyes, medium dark complexion, fair hair texture; college education, sociable, may be dominating but kind, high standards of morality, religious without being sectarian. For both sexes traits of size, personality, complexion, hair, and education were specified more frequently than traits of character or religious training.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).

1406. Ciocco, A. On the mortality in husbands and wives. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1940, 26, 610-615.—The death records of 2578 couples of a single Maryland county for a period of 40 years were collected. A correlation of 0.559 ± 0.009 was observed between the length of life of the husband and that of the wife. This tendency for husband and wife to have the same duration of life is apparently independent of the cause of death. Nevertheless there was a tendency for husband and wife to die from the same cause, especially with respect to certain diseases. In tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, cancer, and heart disease death of husband and wife from the same disease occurs more often than is to be expected on a basis of random assortment. In nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage, and arteriosclerosis this is not the case.—D. E. Smith (Alberta).

1407. Day, D. D., & Quackenbush, O. F. Relation between war attitudes and opinions. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1940, 25, 19-27.—300 students at the

University of Mississippi filled out a war attitudes and a war opinion scale. In the former statements symbolizing the anticipated conduct were employed, while in the latter impersonal function forms were used, expressing favorableness and unfavorableness toward the results of war. Some of the conclusions follow: (1) The reliability of a war opinion scale containing uniform theoretical statements is lower than the reliability of a war attitude scale consisting of uniform behavior statements. (2) Correlations between the opinions and attitudes are very low and positive. (3) Form of statements has a definite effect on averages and standard deviations. On the whole, students have an unfavorable opinion about war, but they are willing to identify themselves with war machinery, as soon as it is brought into operation. They are also more variable in their attitudes than in their opinions.—O. P. Lester (Buffalo).

1408. Doob, L. W. Some factors determining change in attitude. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 549-565.—22 varied attitudes of 176 college students over a period of 10 weeks were studied by means of 2 administrations of the same questionnaire and by means of a brief interview. The subjects who demonstrated expressed changes in attitude can, on the basis of the interview, be divided into: (1) those who claim a real change in attitude, (2) those who disclaim one, (3) and those who are undecided concerning the existence of the change. Those who revealed no expressed change consider their attitudes more certain and important than those who reveal an expressed change; the same tendency is less reliably true when the real change group is compared with the no change and doubtful ones. Reasons for real changes varied, but most of them seem to involve external events. Reasons for no change, even though an expressed change was demonstrated, also varied, but most of them can be related to superficial, momentary dispositions.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

1409. Dunlap, K. The causes and the prevention of war. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 479-497.—Fighting in all its aspects is a process in which men engage either to gain something, or to prevent the loss of something. The working hypothesis for the elimination of war is that the methods and processes which have in the past reduced combat between individuals and between groups are the same ones which will reduce combat between nations. The principal features of these conditions are: (1) the extension of social organization; (2) the setting up of police systems; (3) the abandonment of the attitude or principle of neutrality; and (4) the growth of solicitude for, and responsibility towards, one's neighbors.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

1410. Eckert, G. Prophetentum und Kulturwandel in Melanesien. (The rise of prophets and cultural change in Melanesia.) *Baessler-Arch. Völkerk.*, 1940, 23, 26-41.—In New Guinea the strongest reaction to the influx of the ultimately

incomprehensible European culture has been in the religious sphere. The rise of numerous prophets and religious propagandists has produced mass psychoses and new cults.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1411. **Edwards, A. L.** Four dimensions in political stereotypes. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 566-572.—This study is mainly interested in noting the manner in which responses to stereotypes may vary. The concepts of uniformity, direction, intensity, and quality, used here, provide a systematic structure for correlating the present knowledge of stereotypes. The tentative hypotheses advanced hold that uniformity of response is related to intensity of response, while quality of response is related to direction of response.—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

1412. **Frank, L. K.** Freud's influence on western thinking and culture. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 880-883.—This is an attempt to see the contribution of Freud by examining his influence on the basic conceptions with which western culture attempts to order and interpret events, to organize its group life, and regulate its conduct.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1413. **French, L. M.** Psychiatric social work. New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1940. Pp. xvi + 344. \$2.25.—This book, sponsored by the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, represents the first comprehensive description of psychiatric social work, its origin, its development, and the functional relationship of its workers to psychiatry, social work, and community. Some of the present trends in social treatment are pointed out, and an analysis of the professional education for psychiatric social work is given. 18 tables are included, along with 2 appendices on the history of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, and the salaries of workers in the field. A bibliography presents a limited list of titles.—*N. L. Farberow* (Pittsburgh).

1414. **Galli, E.** Potenziale psichico e stato estetico. (The psychic potential and the esthetic state.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 61-66.—The esthetic state in which the inspired artist produces a work of art involves intellectual and affective elements. The former includes the first conception of and the general approach to the final product, the latter is necessary to raise the artist's psychic potential to the productive level. This may be done in 3 ways. (1) A sensory impression or an idea brings about an emotional disturbance, leading to a spontaneous outburst of the esthetic urge—Leonardo da Vinci. (2) Emotion and intellect are relatively independent, leading to intermittent enthusiasms and changing tastes—Napoleon. (3) The affective state determines the intellectual preoccupation, as is characteristic of most cases of creative genius—Dante.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1415. **Ginsburg, E. L.** Freud's contribution to the philosophy and practice of social work. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 877-880.—Social work today owes its philosophy and method to the basic

concepts which Freud evolved. "To know that man's adjustment to his environment is not the product of reasoned choice and logical thinking, but rather the inevitable result of his life experiences, is to understand human behavior. To understand human beings and their behavior in order to help with their problems is to be a social worker today, in contrast to social workers of pre-Freudian days, who were confined by their limited understanding to relief giving and environmental manipulation."—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1416. **Glover, E., & Mannheim, K.** Über die durch den Krieg verursachten Änderungen in unserer psychischen Ökonomie. (Changes in our psychic economy caused by the war.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 336-355.—This is a discussion between the two authors. Glover proposes a psychoanalytic study of the factors causing mass movements, including an evaluation of group reactions and the reconstruction of the mental functions of a national group in war time. The immediate effect of war is a regression to archaic forms: life values become more juvenile. When this tendency becomes more pronounced, the individual and society are likely to disintegrate, because the modern forms of individual and collective super-ego are too civilized to endure mass murder. In democratic states the feeling of insecurity is intensified more than in totalitarian states, and a study of totemism should clarify many differences between these two. Mannheim adds to this plan that individual mechanisms should be correlated with the social forces which influence them; that remote social factors should be taken into consideration; and that emphasis should be placed on pathological forms of adjusting to the social process.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1417. **González Enríquez, R.** Notas sobre algunos aspectos psicológicos de la religión. (Remarks on some psychological aspects of religion.) *Arch. Neurol. Psiquiat. Méx.*, 1939, 3, 439-449.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Religious feeling is shown to be based on the tendency of mental life to reach toward an objective.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1418. **Hediger, H.** Über die Angleichungstendenz bei Tier und Mensch. (Adaptation tendency in animal and man.) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1940, 28, 313-315.—Primitive people like to anthropomorphize animals. Likewise, some animals show a tendency to animalize man. To the dog man may become an associate in the chase, to the bird a companion in its environment (Lorenz). Carnivorous circus animals regard their trainer less as an object of prey than as a rival. The mouse cannot perceive man as a whole; it rather reacts to parts.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1419. **Israeli, N.** Psychological effect of a decline in our future population. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 660-662.—Decline in population will mean: fewer idiots, and fewer geniuses who will then be more esteemed; an older average age in the com-

munity with its effect on movies and radio; more stable, conservative control in government, science, and art; and increased interest in problems of senescence, both economic and social.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1420. Jewett, A. Detecting and analyzing propaganda. *Engl. J.*, 1940, 29, 105-115.—121 high school students were matched with others on the basis of intelligence, reading ability, grade, teacher, and initial ability to detect and analyze propaganda. The experimental group was given 5 weeks of training in the analysis of propaganda, and the 2 groups were then compared on 4 tests of ability to detect and analyze propaganda. The experimental group was superior on these tests, more cautious in making generalizations, but no better in distinguishing between strong and weak arguments. Ability to detect propaganda correlated considerably higher with knowledge of facts than with intelligence.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

1421. Jones, E. Moses und die monotheistische Religion. (Moses and monotheism.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 418-430.—A review of Freud's book of the same name (see XIII: 5284) and a clarification of some passages therein.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1422. Kurtz, R. H. [Ed.] Social work year book 1941; a description of organized activities in social work and in related fields. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1941. Pp. 793. \$3.25.—Part 1 of this 6th year book is a record of organized activities; part 2, a directory of 1023 national and state agencies in social work and related fields.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

1423. Leeuwe, J. de. Über die Entstehung religiöser Vorstellungen. (The origin of religious concepts.) *Intern. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 430-443.—Accepting the existence of a deity is evidence that the original infantile egocentricity has become less pronounced. However, its continuance is evident in the fact that a subjective concept is represented as being objectively existent, and that it usually assumes an anthropomorphic form. Monotheism is an attempt to escape the concrete concept and present the deity as an abstraction, but it remains unsuccessful as long as the idea of a god is adhered to. The dependence of monotheism on narcissism is clear in such prominent figures as father and son which occur in many systems.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1424. Marro, G. Caratteri fisici e spirituali della razza Italiana. (Physical and mental characteristics of the Italian race.) *Quad. Ist. naz. Cult. Fasc.*, 1939, 17. Pp. 61.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The principal part of Marro's definition of race is "a human group having in common a harmonious complex of spiritual gifts and tendencies constituting a specific mental entity; a group having as a formative substratum a historical past, representing a patrimony transmitted from one generation to the next." Endogenous characteristics of the

Italian race are: an outspoken realism; a tendency to conquer space by armed conquest, exploration, colonization, mountaineering, inventions, and communications; a spirit of discipline based on a sense of justice; and adaptability and a feeling for universality as shown by the spread of Italians and their culture over the entire world.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1425. Mitnitzky-Vagó, M. Ethos, Hypokrisie und Libidohaushalt. (Ethos, hypocrisy, and libido economy.) *Int. Z. Psychoanal. Imago*, 1940, 25, 356-396.—The author analyzes the caste system of India and shows that the Brahmins consider asceticism a privilege. They fear death so much that they withdraw from life continuously. Looking down on those who change in any way the existing environment, they naturally consider laborers the lowest caste. Their pretense that asceticism is a voluntary atonement for the sins of others is false. It should be interpreted as fear of an unfavorable reincarnation and an expression of their feeling of guilt. Penitence is inflicted to escape the fear of castration hereafter. Thus, Brahmins consider foolish and useless the activities of those who have overcome the fear of death and attempt to live as long and pleasantly as possible. Every libido-expression is, to them, destined to failure from the start in view of impending death.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1426. Murphy, J. The primitive character of poetic genius. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 445.—Abstract.

1427. Nadel, S. F. New field experiments on racial psychology. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 447.—Abstract. (See XII: 422.)

1428. O'Hanlon, G. S. A. An investigation into the relationship between fertility and intelligence. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 196-211.—Based upon a group of 293 children, 5-8 years old, representing as many families of the lowest occupational group, the correlation between the IQ of the child and the total number of births in the family is -.207 for the entire group, and -.413 for a subgroup of 28 cases where, because of the age of the mother, the families might be considered complete. Partialling out the influence of certain environmental factors does not change the negative character of the relationship.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1429. Pellegrini, A. La psicologia della propaganda secondo Adolfo Hitler. (Adolf Hitler's psychology of propaganda.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 89-90.—Hitler defines propaganda as an action intended to create a general conviction of the reality of a fact, the inevitability of an event, or the justice of a certain movement.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1430. Peón del Valle, J. El pensamiento mágico en el pinturas del México antiguo. (Magical thought in the paintings of ancient Mexico.) *Rev. mex. Psiquiat. Neurol.*, 1940, 6, 9-14.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author reproduces 10 old Mexican paintings and draws attention to

their mystic nature. He believes that there was something besides fetishism, phallicism, and the like, and that these pictures embody man's knowledge concerning himself at that time.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1431. Petioni, M. Attitudes of negro clients toward relief. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 163.—Abstract.

1432. Samuel, M. The great hatred. New York: Knopf, 1940. Pp. 209. \$2.00.—A psychological interpretation of anti-Semitism.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

1433. Singelmann, M. Zur Erforschung lebensgesetzlicher Vorgänge aus der Musik. (The exploration of biological processes through music.) Hamburg: (Dissertation), 1940. Pp. 154.—Previous research in sound analysis (Rutz, Sievers, Becking, Giese, Nohl, Truslit) is presented and compared with W. Heinitz' method of physiological resonance. The correctness of the latter is found confirmed in a comparison of runic melodies with songs from New Guinea. In spite of superficial similarities these 2 kinds of music represent 2 altogether different styles of innervation.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1434. Smith, M. Attitude homogeneity and length of group association. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1940, 35, 573-578.—There is a very slight positive relationship between homogeneity in attitudes and length of membership-residence in a social group. Attitudes toward war, capital punishment, and treatment of criminals offered almost no support for the hypothesis; attitudes toward birth control, communism, and the law gave considerable support. There were no important differences between fraternity and sorority groups in the tendency for homogeneity of attitudes to increase with increased length of association.—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

1435. Thomas, P. J. Women and marriage in India. New York: Norton, 1940. Pp. 224. \$2.25.—A sociological study of the institutions of marriage and family life in India.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

1436. Thorpe, C. DeW. The aesthetic theory of Thomas Hobbes. With special reference to his contribution to the psychological approach in English literary criticism. Ann Arbor; London: University of Michigan Press; Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. ix + 339. \$4.00.

1437. Timmermann, H. Über den Ursprung der Musik aus der Bewegung. (Movement as the origin of music.) Hamburg: (Dissertation), 1940. Pp. 72.—In experiencing a piece of music the listener participates in the psychological movement from which the composition originated. The psychological consonance would be unthinkable without bodily reactions corresponding to those of the composer. Experiments with school children during music classes show that the same music always releases the same or similar bodily reaction patterns.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1438. Unwin, J. D. Hopousia, or the sexual and economic foundations of a new society. New York: Oskar Piess, 1940. Pp. 475. \$4.00.—In a previous book, *Sex and Culture*, Unwin established the assumption that the energy that any society displays bears a direct ratio to the amount of sexual continence enforced in that society. He further believes that it is possible for a society, under the proper conditions, to display a maximum amount of energy unceasingly. The present book outlines in detail the necessary sexual, economic, and political conditions of such an hypothetical society, to which the author has given the name Hopousia (from the Greek word meaning "where"). Hopousia is modeled after our own society, its chief differences being in the marriage and monetary systems. The changes necessary to bring our society onto an Hopousian basis could be completed, the author believes, in 40 years.—*D. R. Riggs* (Burlington, Vt.).

1439. Voegelin, E. The growth of the race idea. *Rev. Politics*, 1940, 2, 283-317.—The race idea is considered as a symbol and as distinct from the biological facts of race, although the latter form "a material starting point for the creation of the race symbol." Antecedents of current race ideas include the changing symbolisms concerning mind-body relationships—as developed by the Greeks, as evolved during the era of the Holy Roman Empire, and as reshaped in the recent era. In opposition to Christian anthropology there have developed the intramundane and self-centered ideas of state sovereignty and of personality and the dissociation of the idea of evil from its Christian context of human imperfection and sin. This process has given rise to ideas of the racial superiority of one's own sovereign group and of the inherent evil of counter-races.—*C. Glick* (Brown).

1440. Vreeland, F. M., & Glick, P. C. Measuring community attitudes. *Social. soc. Res.*, 1940, 25, 46-56.—The authors present a standardized attitude questionnaire designed in general terms, applicable to any community, and consisting of 22 items with scale values. They believe the questionnaire can be useful in revealing residents' attitudes toward their community or toward different communities in which they have resided, thus supplementing the more conventional data obtained in community surveys.—*O. P. Lester* (Buffalo).

1441. Whisler, L. Changes in attitudes towards social issues accompanying a one-year freshman social science course. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 387-396.—144 freshman students of the University of Louisville were given interest and belief tests before and after they had all taken a social science survey course. The tests given following the course showed that with respect to war and negroes the students became more liberal. They were more favorable toward democracy and opposed imprisonment of Nazi and Fascist organizers. In 20 out of 26 comparisons dealing with specific attitudes or beliefs the scores were more uniform on the second than on the first test.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1442. Willwoll, A. *Über die Struktur des religiösen Erlebnisses.* (The structure of religious experience.) *Scholastik*, 1939, 14, 1-21.

1443. Young, K. *The impact of Freudian psychology on sociology.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 869-877.—Freudian psychology has furnished sociology with certain conceptual tools and theories for the analysis and interpretation of social data and has introduced new techniques of research. The author reviews several publications which show research method and systematic theory as these arise from the interaction of psychoanalysis and sociology. The analysts are primarily interested in the universality of certain patternings of thought and conduct, while the sociologists and anthropologists want to describe how basic drives are qualified, expanded, and contracted by social-cultural conditioning. "The future should witness the cooperation of workers in both fields looking to the solution of this fundamental question of individual adjustment to the material and social-cultural world."—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

[See also abstracts 1151, 1167, 1253, 1254, 1268, 1347, 1358, 1372, 1378, 1379, 1391, 1489, 1543, 1545, 1555.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

1444. Branham, V. C., Kaplan, B. I., & Sweet, C. C. *Cardiac symptomatology among prison inmates.* *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 171-187.—The study attempts to arrive at a better understanding of prison inmates who report symptoms of cardiac disease. The cases are classified into 4 groups depending on the amount of actual organic disease present and on the amount of neurosis or purely psychogenic disturbance. Suggestions for distinguishing between individuals with genuine heart disease and those with psychically determined symptomatology are presented. In general the psychopath presents few clear-cut symptoms and tends to exaggerate his troubles while the organic case tends to minimize his difficulty and scarcely dares admit it to himself. The attitude of the patient toward the outcome of his "disease" is revealing. 3 illustrative case studies are given in detail.—A. Chapanis (Yale).

1445. Brown, L. *Some factors related to later adjustment of twenty-two delinquent girls.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 139.—Abstract.

1446. Cantor, N. *Dynamics of delinquency.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 789-794.—Studies in crime causation have failed because they have been made from the Aristotelian point of view. Investigators have been searching for uniform and similar traits which characterize offenders. To be more successful, investigators should employ the organismic conception of how events are related to each other, emphasizing the process of growth and development rather than the measurement of structures and formal aspects. "The key to the understanding of crime causation in any specific case is to

discover why a particular person commits a particular crime at a particular time. The fact that this is a complex and difficult approach is irrelevant to whether it is sound."—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1447. Cruz, C. J. *Estudio de las personalidades psicopaticas en nuestra criminalidad.* (A study of psychopathic personalities among our criminals.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Disc. conex.*, 1939, 4, 221-242.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Following Mira, Cruz classifies psychopathic personalities into: pathological liars, hysterical, explosive or epileptoid, perverse or amoral, schizoid, cycloid, and paranoid. He analyses the psychological and anthropological data on criminals in relation to psychopathies, types of crimes, civil status, occupation, education, heredity, and recidivism. He discusses the advance in criminology represented by the idea of dangerousness, the evolution of the concept of responsibility, and the urgency of early recognition of psychopaths and laws permitting segregation of the dangerous among them. The most dangerous types are the epileptoid and schizoid, especially in regard to murder and homicide.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1448. Elo, O. *Kasuistische Beiträge zur Frage der Privilegierungsgründe bei Kindesmord.* (Casuistic contribution to the question of grounds for mercy in infanticide.) *Acta Soc. Med. Duodecim.*, 1940, 28, 1-243.—Since a newborn child cannot appeal to the mother's tenderness, the maternal instinct is as yet weak, and she can more easily decide to kill the infant. Parturition itself produces an abnormal emotional state, especially among the mentally defective. Many neurotic mothers feel antipathy or even hate toward their children, and force themselves to simulate the lacking love; in this sense, all exaggerated maternal love is suspicious. In the case of the unmarried mother mother love may be overcome by shame. Also, the baby's wailing during the first days may suggest to a young mother that he is begging to be released from a life which will bring him only suffering.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1449. Foxe, A. N. *Freud's contribution to an understanding of delinquency.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 863-866.—Freud's work on delinquency is unfortunately scant. Yet his concepts of unconscious, repression, the Oedipus complex, the need for punishment, the feeling of guilt, etc. are extremely important for the study and understanding of delinquency.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1450. Germain, W. M. *As a man thinketh.* I. *Police J., N. Y.*, 1940, 36, 3.—The author discusses the inadequacies of historical and contemporary explanations of delinquency and crime as preparation for his own theory of criminal behavior. Due to the complexity of modern life much of juvenile delinquency is deeprooted in the emotions, and can be corrected only by creating a radical change in the

consciousness of the child.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

1451. Gruhle, H. W. *Selbstmord*. (Suicide.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1940. Pp. 166.—The number of suicides is increased by misery, density of population, large cities, widowhood, and childlessness. It is decreased by strong, continuous demands through life situations which arouse the emotions, by declining density of population, rural occupation, youth, marriage, and numerous children. The influence of race is still not clarified. Adolescents, psychopaths, and persons with inner conflicts are especially liable. One suicidal attempt during a psychopathic episode is seldom followed by a second within a measurable time because the inner conflict is usually abreacted. Suicide at the beginning of real psychoses can scarcely be prevented, and the inclination of older people to suicide is also hard to deal with. Persons with true melancholia are often unusually crafty in carrying out their suicidal plans.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1452. Krinsky, C. M., & Michaels, J. J. A survey of one hundred sex offenders admitted to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 198-201.—"Among 804 patients referred from the courts to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital from 1934 to 1937, one hundred, or 12.4 per cent, were sex offenders. Of these, 90 were men. The psychometric rating of 15 individuals was below 70, and 7 were considered suffering from a psychosis. There was an incidence of persistent enuresis in 21.5 per cent in 51 cases where this information was available. . . . Fifty-three of the 100 patients used alcohol to excess and an equal number had previous court records." 38 of the patients were grouped with the behavior disorders and 35 with the constitutional psychopathic personalities.—A. Chapanis (Yale).

1453. Montaña, W. M. *El pervertido sexual y sus crímenes*. (The sex pervert and his crimes.) *Crón. méd.*, Lima, 1939, 56, 292-297.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Montaña reviews a series of crimes committed in North America by sex perverts, which in many cases involved not only the violation of innocent children but also murder. He brings out the progressive development in the pervert's crimes, and urges his early arrest in order to avert worse evils. Sexual criminality is a serious fact which affects all families and can be extirpated only by severe vigilance.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1454. Owens, C. D. A reading and speech diagnosis chart for inmates in correctional institutions. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 202-211.—Statistics indicate that illiteracy is more common in the average prison population than in the general population. Since reading and speech defects may in many cases be factors contributing to the emotional, intellectual, and social conflicts of antisocial individuals, remedial training may aid in the re-socialization of offenders upon release from prison. A chart is presented as an experimental model for carrying out such remedial work.—A. Chapanis (Yale).

1455. Piñero, H. M. *El suicidio en la ciudad de Buenos Aires*. (Suicide in the city of Buenos Aires.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Crim.*, 1939, 4, 893-904; *Sem. méd.*, B. Aires, 1939, 46, 840-847.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Piñero discusses the various theories of suicide (Durkheim's sociological and Morselli's psychopathological hypotheses) with reference to special factors such as race, religion, sex, age, civil status, occupation, etc. Although recognizing the importance of sociological factors, he attaches greater importance to the psychopathological aspect. He reports the suicides in Buenos Aires from 1929-1938, examined separately for age, means employed, precipitating cause, nationality, and occupation. Lastly, he discusses prevention and stresses the important role of the psychiatrist.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore).

1456. Schilder, P. The cure of criminals and prevention of crime. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1940, 2, 149-161.—The view that the criminal is sick and should be cured by treatment is based upon involved assumptions, and is complicated by the fact that the majority of criminals are neither psychotic nor neurotic. The classification of criminals into psychotic, neurotic, psychopathic, and normal criminals is the basis on which treatment has to proceed. For the first 3 groups treatment will be essentially identical with that given non-criminal mental patients. In the case of the normal criminal, however, social, economic, and other factors are so important as causes of criminality that individual psychotherapy is often insufficient. Constructive group psychotherapy which aids in restructuring the individual's goals, ideals, and society is needed.—A. Chapanis (Yale).

1457. Weld, H. P., & Danzig, E. R. A study of the way in which a verdict is reached by a jury. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 518-536.—The authors trace the fluctuations of the judgments of jurors in a moot civil trial held in the Cornell Law School. Evidence was divided into 18 stages and a vote taken at the end of each stage on a 9 point scale ranging from absolute conviction that the defendant is liable to absolute conviction that he is not liable. The results showed: "1. The judgments rose and fell with the evidence. 2. The opening and closing statements of the attorneys were important. 3. The effect of cross-examination was variable. In some instances it weakened or even nullified, and at one point it strengthened, the effect of the testimony given in the direct examination. 4. No significant sex differences were revealed. 5. Some opinions were formed on the basis of the opening statements. In some cases a decision was reached early in the trial and all subsequent evidence was interpreted in the light of that decision. In others, decisions were not reached until the end of the trial. The weight given to any particular testimony was influenced by all the preceding judgments, and particularly, by the immediately preceding judgment. 6. The juror reached a decision before going into the jury room and the arguments of his fellow jurors who did not agree with him were not effective

in changing his decision."—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

[See also abstracts 1325, 1336, 1346, 1398.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

1458. **Baker, H. J., & Voelker, P. H.** *Detroit retail selling inventory*. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publ. Co., 1940. Pp. 8. \$4.50 per 100; 5¢ per copy.—This set comprises the test, an examiner's manual (12 pp.), record sheet, and answer key. The inventory is designed to aid in the selection of personnel suitable for the field of retailing. It consists of 4 parts measuring personality, intelligence, checking, and arithmetic. It was validated on 312 retail salesclerks (209 superior and 107 inferior). Coefficients of intercorrelation indicate little relationship between the various parts of the inventory. Reliability coefficients were obtained for each part by both split-half and test-retest methods and vary from .76 ($N = 259$) for intelligence to .98 ($N = 101$) for checking, both by the test-retest method. Salesclerks and high school students of retailing were used as subjects.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1459. **Bell, O.** *Public tastes and the entertainment film*. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 443.—Abstract.

1460. **Berry, D. S.** *Alcohol as a factor in traffic accidents*. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1940, 1, 413-431.—Reasons for variations and inconsistencies in statistical data on the relation of drunkenness to traffic accidents are discussed. Data from various studies are cited, and the conclusion (based on Evanston data) is drawn that the average person with a concentration of alcohol in the blood of 0.15% is 55 times more likely to have a personal injury accident than is a driver with no alcohol. All studies suggest that at least a third of the drivers and pedestrians tested, after being injured or killed in accidents, had sufficient alcohol in their systems to impair the ability of the average person to drive or walk properly.—*W. L. Wilkins* (Milwaukee).

1461. **Blain, I. J.** *Analysis of industrial skill by motion study*. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 444.—Abstract.

1462. **Dougan, K. E., & Gory, A. E.** *Selecting unskilled laborers in Cincinnati*. *Publ. Person. Rev.*, 1940, 1, 43-51.—The successful application of the merit system to unskilled labor awaits only the development of satisfactory testing techniques. The results of the Cincinnati Department of Personnel in its efforts to develop such techniques are reported. The Department has devised: (1) practical demonstration tests for waste collection helpers and garagemen; (2) a laborer adaptability test for street cleaner which was given to 276 applicants and validated against a sample of 58 men selected from the maintenance division for varying degrees of proficiency.—*H. C. Smith* (Vermont).

1463. **Drake, C. A.** *Experimental determination of new human individual differences*. *W. Va. Univ. Bull.*, 1940, 41, 134-140.—From direct obser-

vation of the industrial worker and from direct psychological analysis of the job, it is possible to construct simple tests of the skills requisite for successful performance. The visual inspection of objects in the factory obviously requires a certain capacity for visual perception; a paper and pencil test, combined with a manual sorting test, readily quantifies this characteristic. Not only is the total score on a test battery important, but the relationship between performances on different test sections often is of great diagnostic significance (e.g., the relation between accident proneness and difference in levels of perceptual and motor speed). The writer analyzes a sample job and devises a simple test, "relatively inexpensive in construction, quickly scored and reset, and paralleling the cycle of operations on the job."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

1464. **Furusawa, K.** *Jūkinteki rôdô no hitsuju tairyoku*. (Physical power requirements for heavy labor.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 842-845.—A maximum power test, an adjustment test, a whole body work test, and a test of tension due to CO_2 content in pulmonary air-cells are considered necessary in the selection of heavy laborers. The maximum power test consists in measuring the consumption of oxygen through the expiratory air and is taken during the last minute of a 1000 m run; the passing level is an amount of 2.4 liters of oxygen per minute. In the adjustment test a hand work tester is used. In the whole body test the subjects are required to lift 60 kg. 20 times in about one minute, and those whose pulse rate remains below 100 pass. The tension due to CO_2 in the pulmonary air must be over 5% in order to pass.—*R. Kuroda* (Keijo).

1465. **Matthey, J.** *La psychologie de la vente*. (Sales psychology.) Paris: Dunod, 1938. Pp. 146.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author discusses the psychological aspects of salesmanship, its commercial and professional sides, and the resultant economic effects. Included are such topics as motivation, values, sensory discrimination, and aptitudes in their relation to buying and selling.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1466. **McFarland, R. A., Graybiel, A., Liljencrantz, E., & Tuttle, A. D.** *An analysis of the physiological and psychological characteristics of 200 civil air line pilots*. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1939, 10, 2-52.—A series of physiological and psychological tests were given to 199 civil air line pilots (age range 20-47 years, average flying hours 5659). Comparing the fliers with the normal population, it was found that they are on the average over-weight, have a low basal metabolic rate, score low on the Schneider test, have a slow pulse rate and low systolic blood pressure, have a faster than average serial reaction time, have normal audiograms, show a super-normal red cell count, have a slow respiration rate, and large tidal air volume and vital capacity. The results of the visual tests for acuity, range of accommodation, depth perception, heterophoria, and angle of convergence were within the normal range of the general

pilot population. 4.3% were deficient 0.76 of a log unit in dark adaptation; there was a progressive elevation of the dark-adapted threshold with increasing age. There seemed to be more evidence of acclimatization than of deterioration: the usual decreases with age in several of the measures did not occur. It is concluded that "flying in itself does not give rise to premature aging in those individuals who are temperamentally and physically well suited to this vocation."—*F. W. Finger* (Brown).

1467. Mellis, M. M. A study of the sorting process in laundries. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 444.—Abstract.

1468. Odell, M., Jr. Social recognition as a work incentive. *Person. Adm.* 1940, 2, 11-13.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author advocates the institution in the federal government of an organization comparable to the high production clubs found in life insurance companies in order to stimulate work of high merit among those at the top of the ladder. The difficulties of setting up such a system are: (1) difficulty of measuring outstanding performance; (2) the problem of who is to do the selecting; and (3) the problem of excluding politics.—*H. C. Smith* (Vermont).

1469. Pellegrini, A. Analisi psicologica delle pubblicità. (Psychological analysis of advertising.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 49-60.—The temporal elements involved in repetitive advertising are: length of a single presentation, frequency of successive presentations, and the proportional relationship between exposure and interval. Two types of intervals are involved: those ranging from 1 ms. to 10 ms., corresponding to the characteristics of electric signs, and those from 1 to 4 weeks, corresponding to the customary schedules of periodicals. Experiments indicate a parallelism between the curves showing memory scores obtained by varying both intervals within the given time limits.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1470. Slocombe, C. S. Skilled workers for defense industries. Part I. *Person. J.* 1940, 19, 120-158.—The Labor Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense recommends that companies institute upgrade training programs, since other methods have not been found adequate. Extensive tables are given to show length of time required to learn various jobs. One company based selection of men for training on (1) the merit rating by present supervisors, (2) length of experience in the company, (3) knowledge of trade or job, and (4) intelligence tests. Intelligence was considered the most important factor. The merit rating scores correlated practically zero with scores on General Electrical Knowledge test, but about .40 with Otis scores. Employees who have taken night school courses tests 82% higher than others on the General Electrical Knowledge test. Experience was not found to guarantee knowledge of the job. The National Defense Commission recommends that companies make an inventory of their employees' potentialities. Job analysis, em-

ployee inventory, merit rating, job families, and forecasting of personnel requirements are recommended for meeting the demand for skilled labor.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, Iowa).

1471. Slocombe, C. S. Skilled workers for defense industries. Part II. *Person. J.* 1940, 19, 160-193.—Training of skilled workers can be speeded up by giving special intensive training, which checks errors before they become habitual and instills a will to learn. This training sometimes stimulates the workers to break through group mores and restrictions when put in the shop. Training on the job necessitates good selection and instruction of job trainers. Apprentice training costs in one company were slightly lower than the value of productive work done by the students. The National Defense Commission plans to give advice (when requested) to defense industries wishing to set up training programs.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, Iowa).

1472. Smith, P. Selection of skilled engineering workers. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 443.—Abstract.

1473. Sredenschek, W. A., & others. Sales personnel techniques; selection, training, supervision, and compensation. *Market. Ser., Amer. Mgmt. Ass.*, 1940, No. 39. Pp. 48.

1474. Suzuki, T. Jūkinteki rōdōsha no seishin-ryoku kensa. (Mental testing of laborers.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 845-850.—A figure-dividing test, a figure-exploring test, an accurate perseverance test, and a momentary reaction test were administered to 469 subjects. Except for the accurate perseverance test, the scores formed a normal distribution curve. The test results correlate with actual performance, especially in the first 3 tests.—*R. Kuroda* (Keijo).

1475. Toolan, W. T. Essential factors in test construction. *Person. J.* 1940, 19, 204-208.—Items passed by most subjects and by about as many above as below the median score should be rebuilt or disqualified unless merely used as warm-up items. Items failed by most subjects and by about equal numbers above and below the median score are probably inappropriate or too technical. Items failed by most subjects but passed by high scoring subjects may be good selective items. It is possible to get a high correlation even when items are faulty. Multiple choice questions involving recall and reasoning give higher correlations than items on methods, processes, and procedures. The latter, however, are useful in promotional examinations, when the choices are far enough apart to prevent too much debating and reasoning.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, Iowa).

1476. Ueno, Y. Jūkinteki sagyōsha no saiyo hyōjun. (Criteria of employment of laborers.) *J. Sci. Labour*, 1939, 16, 836-842.—The author presents various methods of testing health, constitution, physical power, mental ability, and character. Vervaeck's index is thought to be necessary in

judging constitution and nutrition.—R. Kuroda (Keijo).

1477. Wadsworth, G. W., Jr. The use of tests in selection. *Person. Adm.*, 1940, 2, 1-8.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Personnel work in order to justify itself must achieve results which cannot be obtained by other methods. The author pleads for more objective checks on the results of selection methods. In interpreting test scores it is frequently necessary to set a maximum as well as a minimum score, since selecting the too intelligent is often as harmful as selecting the unintelligent. Personality tests have in the long run greater validity than trade tests since most discharges are caused by personality problems rather than by inability to perform the work.—H. C. Smith (Vermont).

1478. Wiberg, M. Work-time analysis. *Person. J.*, 1940, 19, 216-230.—The distribution of work-times for a particular unit of work was studied. When the environment and method are kept constant these distributions are considered indicative of the motivation, habituation, and aptitude of the workers. Those strongly motivated to work well will have distributions skewed to the left (mostly short times), while poorly motivated or negatively motivated workers will have distributions skewed to the right (mostly long times). Experienced workers, strongly habituated, show a narrow range in time scores, while poorly habituated workers show a wide range. A wide range is also found when the method is being changed as in learning. Those with good aptitude for the work will have a shorter minimum time than the others. Environment and methods must be known, before the distributions can be interpreted. When all the factors are known, standards for skewness, ranges, and minimums can be set up for use in selection and training of personnel. Bibliography.—M. B. Mitchell (Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, Iowa).

[See also abstracts 1251, 1288, 1515.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

1479. Abernethy, E. M. The effect of changed environmental conditions upon the results of college examinations. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 293-301.—4 equated sections of 2 classes in psychology (181 students) were subjected to objective tests in 4 topics in the course under the following 4 conditions in different orders: regular instructor, regular classroom; regular instructor, different classroom; different instructor, regular classroom; different instructor, different classroom. This procedure occurred 2 months after assignment to regular classroom seats; no other conditions of testing were changed and no suggestion given that the procedure was extraordinary. Analysis of results showed a tendency for loss of score under a different instructor, a more consistent decrease in a different classroom, and a

still greater loss with both a different instructor and a different classroom. Superior students were least affected by the changes and inferior students most. Other factors, such as stability of student and thoroughness of learning, may affect an experimental situation of this sort.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).

1480. Alteneder, L. E. The value of intelligence, personality, and vocational interest tests in a guidance program. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 31, 449-459.—The Henmon-Nelson test, the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board test, the Bell Adjustment Inventory, and the Strong Vocational Interest Blank have been found to be practical aids in a college guidance program. Norms based on 150 male and 150 female students are given.—R. M. Bellows (Maryland).

1481. Anderson, H. A., & Traxler, A. E. The reliability of the reading of an English essay test; a second study. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 521-530.—This is a report of a follow-up study of broadened scope to an earlier investigation of the reliability of the scoring by 2 experienced readers of English essays written by high school students from prepared notes and instructions presented in the form of essay tests. Forms of such a test were administered to secondary school pupils among whom were 281 who took both forms with a year's interval between. The scores assigned by 2 trained readers on a 60 point scale, representing the various aspects of English composition, and according to detailed instructions, revealed not only a high degree of reliability for the total score for 2 separate readings, but also a fairly close correspondence for the 8 different aspects of English usage tested. Growth in composition ability through the years of the high school was indicated by a fair discrimination among the performances of the different classes on the test. Variations in scores between the 2 readers was slight.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1482. Beske, W. Das schwerhörige Kind in der Sonderschule. (The hard of hearing child in the special school.) *Dtsch. Sonderschule*, 1940, 7, 252-259.—The child who becomes deaf after having acquired language belongs in a school for the hard of hearing rather than for the deaf, since he is closer to the normal than to the deaf child. The speech signs of the deaf are alien to him, and he is far superior in language usage. 95% of the pupils in the school for the hard of hearing entered it as their hearing became worse after they were of school age. Only 5% were not suited to a standard school at the beginning of school age and attended the special school for 8 years. 22% were released while still of school age. The high turnover impedes the formation of classes and group activity.—P. L. Krieger (Leipzig).

1483. Bianchi, G. Esercizi fisici ed attitudini al lavoro. (Physical training and work aptitudes.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 1-16.—The author measured certain aptitudes of 41 students of a trade school ranging in age from 12-15, who were

rated excellent (25), good (6), or deficient (10) in individual and group physical training classes. The aptitudes were those which usually are considered fundamental in vocational guidance: motor dexterity; constancy, perseverance, and span of attention; technical aptitude; and capacity for mental work as measured by performing mental calculations. A parallelism between performance in physical training and work aptitudes was found, although no coefficients of correlation were computed.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1484. Birch, J. W. **Retrieving the retarded reader, with special reference on remedial teaching of vocabulary.** Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publ. Co., 1940. Pp. 24. 30¢ per copy; 25¢ in orders of 10 or more.—Remedial reading instruction differs from first teaching in requiring: (1) a large amount of unteaching; (2) supermotivation; and (3) special techniques. Methods of identifying the retarded reader in the classroom and techniques of testing meaning are considered. With reference to vocabulary the objectives, methods, and procedures to be employed are given for each of 7 grade levels (pre-primer, primer, first reader, second grade, third grade, fourth grade, and fifth grade through secondary school). Bibliography of 36 titles.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1485. Blackwell, A. M. **A comparative investigation into the factors involved in mathematical ability of boys and girls. Part II.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 212-222.—Part II of this report (for Part I see XIV: 4721) comprises a statistical analysis of the results together with an interpretation of the nature of the several factors isolated. Examination of the factorial matrices indicates a minimum of 4 independent mental components in the case of girls, while only 3 specific factors seem to enter into mathematical ability of boys. (1) Of these the most important is a factor common to both boys and girls, a central intellectual factor of quantitative reasoning nature, resembling Spearman's *g*. (2) Common also to both sexes, but contributing a greater relative influence in boys, is a component involving operations in imagery and the manipulation of verbal and spatial data. (3) Difference in mathematical organization of the sexes is suggested by the existence of a factor of verbality among girls, and the probable operation of a verbal reasoning factor, differing from the above purely verbal component, in the case of boys. (4) Evidence of a not too conclusive character points to a fourth factor, defined tentatively as precision and exactness of a specific sort, operative in the mathematical functioning of the 100 girls employed in the study.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1486. Bond, A. D. **An experiment in the teaching of genetics.** New York: Bureau of Publications, Columbia University, 1940. Pp. viii + \$1.85.—(*Educ. Abstr.* V: 1275).

1487. Boyd, E. N. **A diagnostic study of students' difficulties in general mathematics in first year college work.** *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1940, No.

798. Pp. vi + 152.—About 250 first year mathematics students in Hunter College were given 20 10-minute diagnostic tests. The responses made were analyzed for specific types of errors. After remedial instruction the students were retested. The greatest source of error was failure to understand the question. Other sources were: failure to grasp or to remember fundamental skills, facts, concepts, and principles; inability to generalize or see relationships; and inability to apply what had been learned. Retests indicated that the most improvement occurred where remedial work consisted of drill, definition of concepts, and training in methods of solution. Appendices present results obtained from testing students in the evening session, sample score sheets, selected tables, and the tests which were given.—*L. L. Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

1488. Bradley, C., & Bowen, M. **School performance of children receiving amphetamine (benzedrine) sulfate.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 782-789.—In this study the school-room behavior, arithmetic and spelling performance of 19 institutionalized elementary school children receiving amphetamine sulfate was analyzed. In most cases a single daily dose of 20 mg. was administered orally shortly after the patient arose in the morning. The effect on arithmetic performance was, in many instances, striking. School attitudes and behavior were favorably affected. The change in spelling performance was more variable.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1489. Buckingham, L. H. **The development of social attitudes through literature.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 446-454.—Experimental evidence is needed to determine whether the teaching of literature in colleges actually produces desirable social attitudes. *M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1490. Castaldi, L. **Costituzioni e attitudini ai lavori dei campi.** (Constitution and rural work aptitude.) *Boll. Accad. Med. pistoiese*, 1939, 12, 99-113.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Principles and methods of constitutionalism are applied to rural work aptitude, and the Italian contributors on the subject are reviewed.—*R. Calabresi* (New York City).

1491. Clarke, E. R. **Predictable accuracy in examinations.** *Brit. J. Psychol. Monogr. Suppl.*, 1940, No. 24. Pp. 60.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Prescinding from the question of the validity of examinations, the author is concerned with increasing the reliability of the results. Asserting that not only every mind is different, but that the same child can be inconsistent all along the line, he finds necessity for the introduction of a new statistic, the coefficient of ubiquity or inconsistency. From this conception, certain inferences follow.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1492. Cole, L. **The teacher's handbook of technical vocabulary.** Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Co., 1940. Pp. 123 + 20 (test material). \$1.00.—This book lists the essential

vocabularies of 13 elementary and high school subjects and gives the criteria employed in selecting each word: (1) its frequency of occurrence, (2) its importance for teaching, and (3) its general social value. Some 4100 words and expressions are listed and indexed. The appendix includes instructional tests in the fundamental vocabularies of arithmetic and English composition. Bibliography of 114 titles. (See XV: 1493; 1494.)—*R. G. Wetmore* (New York City).

1493. Cole, L. **Guidance examinations: instructional tests in the fundamental vocabulary of arithmetic.** Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publ. Co., 1940. Pp. 12. \$2.50 for 25 copies.—This set consists of the test, answer key, and a reprint from the author's *The teacher's handbook of technical vocabulary* (see XV: 1492). The test is one of a series of objective tests prepared to cover the essential terms in 5 out of the 13 school subjects for which lists have been presented. The test is divided into 8 sections, each to be given according to the subject matter which the teacher wishes to cover. The tests are keyed to the lists, i.e., item number 58 tests the pupil's knowledge of word number 58 in the arithmetic word list. The author suggests that each pupil be given the word list and be allowed to check his failures on this list. Then remedial work should be given and that section of the test repeated. "It has been the purpose of this entire . . . research in technical vocabulary to make possible the locating of these 'weak links' (least-understood words) so that the strength of the entire chain—in this case, the understanding of reading matter—may be strengthened."—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1494. Cole, L. **Guidance examinations: instructional tests in the fundamental vocabulary of English composition.** Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publ. Co., 1940. Pp. 8. \$2.00 for 25 copies.—This set consists of the test, answer key, and a reprint from the author's *The teacher's handbook of technical vocabulary* (see XV: 1492). The test is one of a series of objective tests prepared to cover the essential terms in 5 out of the 13 school subjects for which lists have been prepared. This test is divided into 7 parts, each suitable to be given at any one time, according to the subject matter with which the teacher has been dealing. The items are keyed to the lists, i.e., item number 58 tests the pupil's knowledge of word number 58 on the English list. This leads to ready identification of failures, which is important for remedial teaching. The purpose of the series of vocabulary tests is to strengthen reading vocabulary.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1495. Costa, A. **Il servizio di orientamento professionale del R. Istituto Tecnico Industriale P. Delpiano di Torino.** (The vocational guidance service of the P. Delpiano R. Institute of Industrial Technology in Turin.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 79-88.—*H. Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1496. Dearborn, W. F. **On the possible relations of visual fatigue to reading disabilities.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 532-536.—The best tests of visual

fatigue are those relating to visual functions. The author reports tests of power of convergence and accommodation, visual acuity at different brightness levels, threshold of perception of brightness change and flicker, rate of dark adaptation, and others which have proved significant. After prolonged reading, speed is reduced, especially the rapidity of the long eye-regression to the beginning of the next line. Left eye dominance, shown to be associated with better perceptual accuracy in the extreme right visual field, may contribute to fatigue. Aniseikonia, recognized as a possible causal factor in reading disability, also may account for visual discomfort and fatigue symptoms.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1497. De Lissa, L. **Life in the nursery school.** Toronto: Longmans, 1939. Pp. xv + 278. \$2.40.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The nursery school can assist the child's growth by careful planning and organization of the environment. Reference is made to such diverse topics as suitable play material, religion in early childhood, a survey of pre-school education in various countries, suggestions for the nursery school garden, and a scheme for recording observation of the child's development. The book is illustrated.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1498. Dunlap, J. W. **Dunlap Academic Preference Blank.** Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book, 1940. Forms A & B. 90 cents per pkg.; specimen set 20 cents.—Among factors held by the author to be of importance in predicting success or failure in a given pursuit are intelligence, perseverance, attitudes, and interests. The present test was designed to measure "a pupil's interest in various academic fields in terms of his expressed preferences for engaging in or occupying himself with specific factors in these fields." The test for grades VII-IX consists of 2 single page forms, A and B, of 100 items each, arranged for hand or machine scoring. The validity of individual test items for various areas was determined by correlation with Metropolitan and New Stanford Achievement tests administered to the standardization group. Percentile norms are available for 4500 subjects in grades VI-IX. Median reliability measurements range from .80 to .90. The author maintains that the test is useful in guidance work, in classification of students, and as a relative measure of scholastic aptitude.—*D. B. Lindsley* (Brown).

1499. Durrell, D. D. **Improvement of basic reading abilities.** Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book, 1940. Pp. viii + 407. \$2.20.—This book combines a discussion of the factors which affect the development of reading skills with a presentation of material aids to the teaching of these skills. Starting from the pragmatic premise that any method is sound only if it improves the reading of a child or group of children, the author discusses the characteristics of an effective reading program, and then presents specific methods. These practical ideas, plans, gadgets, materials, devices, tests, and methods are in the nature of suggestions, which have been found useful

in certain situations, but are flexible and may be adapted to a particular need. This is a practical handbook for anyone who teaches reading.—G. S. *Speer* (Central YMCA College).

1500. Galdo L. *Le applicazioni pratiche della psicologia sperimentale, nella ricerca delle attitudini e del loro adattamento al nuovo ambiente lavorativo, creato "dalla carta del lavoro" e "dalla carta della scuola."* (Experimental psychology applied to vocational guidance and its adjustment to the new work conditions created by the "work record card" and "school record card.") *Folia med., Napoli*, 1940, 26, 169-179.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Inaugural address to a course of lectures on vocational guidance given to teachers of trade and vocational schools.—R. *Calabresi* (New York City).

1501. Goggans, S. *Units of work and centers of interest in the organization of the elementary school curriculum.* *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1940, No. 803. Pp. vi + 140.—All varying curricular interpretations can be expressed in terms of either units of work or centers of interest depending upon whether, in the educative process, emphasis is placed on the priority of thought or the priority of experience. A bibliography of 339 titles.—L. L. *Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

1502. Goldsmith, K. E. *Achievement of educational and vocational aims: a study of high school students who received scholarships and counseling.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 171-172.—Abstract.

1503. Grant, A., & Marble, M. M. *Results of Cincinnati handwriting survey.* *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 693-696.—Samples of handwriting from more than 3500 VIth grade pupils were rated for legibility and correctness on a 4-category basis. Analysis shows that 54% write with sufficient skill to require no further instruction except that necessary to maintain their skill, while the rest exhibit deficiencies demanding additional training. These findings are confirmed by studies made in other communities.—R. C. *Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1504. Grosso, F. *Il momento dell'educazione secondo gli esistenzialisti.* (The existentialists' concept of education.) *Arch. ital. Psicol.*, 1939, 17, 71-78.—According to the existentialists education is technology. They deny the validity of a pedagogical system which presupposes principles and moral ends towards which pupils are to be directed. The cause of this reduction of all pedagogy to methodology lies in the existentialists' conception of reality as something that happens. Existentialism cannot presuppose purpose and principles and hence must remain without a true pedagogical system because it fails to distinguish between the living person and that which lives within him.—H. *Beaumont* (Kentucky).

1505. Hernandez Ruiz, S., & Tirado Benedi, D. *La ciencia de la educación. Vol. II.* (The science of education. Vol. II.) Mexico, D. F.: Editorial Atlante, 1940. Pp. x + 484.—The authors divide the

field of education into 4 parts, the physical, the intellectual, the moral, and the esthetic. The chapters of this book, which is the second in a series (see XIV: 6226), deal with: the fields of education, pedagogical praxiology, educational psychology, and the political and sociological aspects of education. The first appendix gives a short description of the various educational theories from Socrates to the present. A second appendix is devoted to a description of educational practices in the various countries of the world. The third appendix lists some of the pedagogical journals of the Americas, Europe, and Asia. 3 bibliographies.—J. W. *Nagge* (Emporia State).

1506. Hildreth, G. *Individualizing reading instruction.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1940, 42, 123-137.—The normality of wide variation in reading ability at a single grade level is stressed. The solution to the problem lies in individualizing the instruction. The methods used by 22 teachers, representing both private and public schools, in an effort to individualize reading instruction are presented in classified form.—L. L. *Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

1507. Hotopf, W. H. N. *Some relations between characteristic interests of school boys.* *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 446.—Abstract.

1508. Hutson, P. W. *Selected references on guidance.* *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 540-546.—An annotated bibliography of 46 recent titles (1939-1940), over half of which represent objective studies in several areas of guidance.—R. C. *Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1509. Jarvie, L. L., & Ellingson, M. *A handbook on the anecdotal behavior journal.* Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xii + 71. \$1.25.—An anecdotal behavior journal is defined as "a record in which is consolidated an account of the significant behavior of students as it occurs from day to day under the observation of thoughtful reporters." Essentially such a record is made up of qualitative statements as opposed to observations quantitatively expressed. It represents another serious effort to evolve a method to make better guidance possible and follows after the personality rating scale and the cumulative record card. The purpose of the volume is to serve as a guide in the introduction of this method of recording wherever it seems to hold promise. "All the generalizations and suggestions made are derived from practical experience gained over a period of eight years of intensive and extensive experimentation with anecdotal records as a functioning part of the personnel program at the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute" where the first serious use of such records was made in 1931.—A. H. *MacPhail* (Brown).

1510. Jenkinson, A. J. *What do boys and girls read?* London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. 283. 7s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] By means of a questionnaire submitted to boys and girls aged 12-15 in the secondary schools and in senior schools, the reading habits and likes of such pupils were investigated. To determine the influence of the

literature syllabuses on their literary tastes, a further questionnaire was answered by the children's teachers. The results show that taste in literature is far less influenced by school reading lists than by natural stages of growth. Drastic revisions of syllabuses in the light of the developmental needs of the pupil are indicated, and greater systematic use of the cinema is recommended.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1511. *Johnson, W. H.* Technique of the individual conference. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 600-605.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1512. *Kottmeyer, W.* On the theory of controlling eye-movements in reading. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 496-498.—Eye-movements have been shown to be a symptom of reading disability, but there is no evidence that they are not also a cause of it. Furthermore, it is conceivable that children mastering reading skills initially with difficulty may develop bad motor habits of regression which later persist to hamper their speed. The use of the metronoscope and other pacing devices must be evaluated as a means simply of training eye-movements, to be used along with, not substituted for, other suitable methods for other necessary skills.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1513. *Lewis, W. D., & McGehee, W.* A comparison of the interests of mentally superior and retarded children. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 597-600.—On the basis of the report of teachers in 455 schools the interests of the top 10% of children in Kuhlman-Anderson test scores are compared with those of the lowest 10%. The results show that superior children have many more interests than the retarded children; 12 times as many retarded than gifted children have no hobby. The difference is greatest in music, dramatics, reading, scouting, religious activities, shopwork for boys, and collecting. Only in housework for girls and in working in stores or on the farm for boys do the dull children surpass the bright. In social activities, clubs, and sports the difference is slight, and in favor of the retarded. It may be inferred that schools are not doing enough in socializing those of superior ability. The 2 groups would probably receive maximal benefit from different learning situations, the retarded children needing one where activity and use of hands is emphasized.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1514. *Lynch, J. A.* The problem of learning readiness. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 31, 437-448.—7 generalizations, pertaining to prerequisites and based on a discussion of learning readiness, are presented.—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

1515. *Lynch, J. M.* The modern psychology of teacher selection. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1940, 101, 31-32.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The use of the application, reference letter, photograph, and personal interview are the methods of an abandoned psychology. The need for seeing the individual as a whole is emphasized, and the following is recommended: (1) developmental study of the teacher over a period of time; (2) observation of the

teaching process; (3) consideration of the teacher in his environmental setting.—*H. C. Smith* (Vermont).

1516. *McClusky, H. Y., & Strayer, F. J.* Reactions of teachers to the teaching situation; a study of job satisfaction. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 612-623.—A teaching situations test of 107 items constructed from statements of teachers concerning those aspects of their experience which had caused them conspicuous happiness and outstanding dissatisfaction was checked by 131 public school teachers. A wide range of degrees of satisfaction was found, with a mean about midway. Analysis of the items into the 25 most and the 25 least satisfying experiences intimates that the sources of a teacher's job satisfaction embrace the totality of experiences in and out of the classroom. Women tend to be more extreme in both directions than men. No significant difference appears between married and single teachers. Teachers of between 4 and 12 years of experience are less happy in their work than those of lesser or greater teaching experience.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1517. *Oberteuffer, D., & others.* The development of experimental attitudes. *Educ. Res. Bull., Ohio S. Univ.*, 1940, 19, 335-362.—The article is a partial survey of the attempt on the part of the College of Education, Ohio State University to develop experimental attitudes by providing students opportunities to assist or observe staff members engaged in experimentation, to study experimental procedures, or to exercise their own skills in the laboratory. Uncultivated opportunities for such development are discussed and illustrated by special provisions in fine arts, physical education, educational methods, student relationships, and the like. The authors feel that "the intellectual aspects of research and experimentation are perhaps too frequently overemphasized."—*M. V. Loudon* (Pittsburgh).

1518. *Phipps, W. R.* An experimental study in developing history reading ability with sixth grade children through development of history vocabulary. *Johns Hopk. Univ. Stud. Educ.*, 1940, No. 28. Pp. xi + 73.—This study investigated the relation of ability to use history vocabulary in written composition and sentence completion to the ability to read history material. 2 groups of VIth grade children were compared in intelligence (Otis S-A Inter., Form A), ability to read history (Anne Arundel History Reading Test), and history composition vocabulary (Phipps). Within each original group 2 subgroups were compared on basis of intelligence, ability to read history (Unit Scales of Attainment, Div. 2, Form A and Renfrow Sixth Grade History Test), and history vocabulary sentence completion (Phipps). In each case one subgroup was instructed with emphasis on vocabulary development prior to reading history content, while the control group was taught without emphasis on vocabulary usage. The author concludes that the majority of children learn to read history regardless of method employed, that ability to read history

can be improved by development of history vocabulary, and that vocabulary is one factor which determines the specific nature of reading material.—S. B. Sells (Brooklyn College).

1519. Powers, S. R. **Opinions of science teachers on personal and community problems.** In *Various, Science instruction and America's problem*. Washington, D. C.: N.E.A., Department of Science Instruction, 1940. Pp. 28-36.—(*Educ. Abstr.* V: 1276).

1520. Puca A. **Psicologia del lavoro.** (Psychology of work.) *Folia med. Napoli*, 1939, 25, 229-248.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is an introductory lecture on vocational guidance. Methods, trends, achievements, and proposals to improve psychotechnic and applied psychology in Italy and other countries are presented.—R. Calabresi (New York City).

1521. Read, C. B. **The relationship of scholastic averages in various semesters.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 468-469.—Studies of prediction of college success have usually dealt with the relation of precollege measures with first semester grades alone. The author reports correlations between pairs of semesters in college. These range from .516 to .749. The 4th semester shows closest average agreement with all others and the first agrees as well with it as does any.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

1522. Robinson, F. P. **Misspellers are intelligent.** *Educ. Res. Bull., Ohio St. Univ.*, 1940, 19, 436-442.—The title refers only to the contention that spelling involves higher intellectual processes. "The concept of the speller as reasoning in his struggle to reproduce letter sequences seems evident as does also the presence of various psychological mechanisms affecting spelling form. . . . Spelling is the dynamic result of many factors in operation and not a matter of passively having connections made by what the teacher does." The author reviews the findings of various studies which "give a glimpse of these spelling dynamics" and reports one original study. He found that (1) "words longer than the average for a given frequency use are misspelled more often than words shorter than this average"; (2) there are "statistically significant differences in the way words longer than the average for a given frequency of use and words shorter than this average are misspelled"; and (3) "among longer words omissions of letters appears to be about three times more frequent than addition of letters although among shorter words there is a more even distribution of errors."—M. V. Loudon (Pittsburgh).

1523. Ross, L. W. **Intelligence tests in educational and vocational guidance.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 667-670.—A discussion of the uses of intelligence tests in the following guidance areas: (1) the prediction of success in particular courses and curricula; (2) the retention of pupils in high school; (3) pre-college guidance; (4) general mental ability requirements for particular vocational fields; and (5) the stimulation of bright pupils to work up to their capacity.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1524. Schonell, F. J. **The relation of reading disability to handedness and certain ocular factors.** Part I. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 227-237.—A group of 104 children, aged 7-13, for the most part of normal intelligence, but whose reading ages were at least 1½ years below their mental ages, were submitted to an exhaustive case study schedule. Tests of hand preference and ocular dominance, and a battery of achievement and diagnostic tests of reading were given. It was found that incidence of confusion of similar letters and reversals or part reversals of words among the backward readers is greater than among normal readers of similar ages, although some backward readers were entirely free of such deficiencies. The findings are considered in relation to Orton's theory of reading disability.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1525. Semeonoff, B. **Common sense in music testing.** *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 447.—Abstract.

1526. Sisk, H. L. **A note on the comparative value of the "true" Index of Studiousness for the purpose of prognosis.** *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 275-278.—585 college freshmen were administered the Nelson-Denny Reading Test, the Nelson High School English Test, and the Carnegie Intelligence Test. Scholastic average of one semester was used as criterion of scholastic success, and Symonds' "true" Index of Studiousness was computed. The author concludes that the "true" Index of Studiousness is a less reliable instrument with which to predict scholastic success in college than the battery, composed of tests in aptitude, English, and reading.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).

1527. Stirt, S. S. **Overt mass masturbation in the classroom.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 801-804.—The author was called in to handle a problem in mass masturbation in a group of 25 VIA opportunity class negro grammar school boys. She employed an understanding and cooperative attitude with the class and in one interview cleared up the problem entirely. Two follow-ups 8 days apart were made. There was no recurrence of the problem for the rest of the term.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1528. Strang, R. **The improvement of reading of the average and the superior student.** *Engl. J.*, 1940, 29, 457-465.—The author discusses visual defects, the nature of eye-movements, reading methods, reading interests, and the results of special instruction in reading. It is concluded that the improvement of reading abilities in this group requires that reading must be necessary and desirable, guided, practiced, and goal-directed.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

1529. Tornow, K. **Denken Sie nur: Unser Fritz soll in die Hilfsschule.** (Imagine, our Fritz must go to a special school for retarded children.) Munich: Deutscher Volksverlag G. m. b. H. Pp. 23. [Abstracted review; original not seen.]—The first of a series of letters addressed to parents, teachers, and school administrators designed to clarify some of the problems and allay the anxieties centering

around the mentally retarded child. Special mention is made of the point that not all special-school children are sterilized and that attendance at the special school may be of some help in making such a measure unnecessary.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

1530. **Van Allyn, K.** *Basic interest questionnaire*. Los Angeles: National Institute of Vocational Research, 1939. Pp. 12. \$2.60 per pkg. of 25.—This inventory lists all basic elements which constitute various occupations, without referring to the occupations by name. It is predominantly a classification of 25 knowledge-fields providing a means of determining the individual's dominant interests and general aptitudes. The subject rates his degree of interest and estimates his aptitude on a 6-point scale. One page is devoted to statements concerning health defects, emotional problems, personality factors, etc.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

1531. **Van Dusen, A. C.** *Permanence of vocational interests*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 31, 401-424.—Trend, stability, and consistency of Strong Vocational Interest Blank test and retest scores of 76 male students were studied. A tendency for high initial scores to show a decrease was found. Significant increases in scores were found for the members of the group who did not change their claimed vocational preference. Considerable instability was found in all 5 vocations studied. Changes in freshman-senior scores were in general positively related to instability of vocational choice. Scores on claimed vocational preferences showed a higher degree of consistency than others.—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

1532. [Various.] *Mathematics instruction in the University High School*. *Publ. Lab. Schs, Univ. Chicago*, 1940, No. 8. Pp. xiv + 184. \$1.00.—This monograph is a comprehensive contribution to education in the field of mathematics teaching. It presents the development of the mathematics curriculum in the University High School, the aims of this curriculum, the correlation of the courses in the mathematics program with each other and with other subjects, a description of each course by units, teaching procedure and techniques, and the testing program. The chapter on the testing program describes the unit test, with sample items testing understandings and functional skills; the course test on minimum essentials; and the use of standardized achievements tests. An appendix gives a complete bibliography of the writings of Ernest R. Breslich, to whom the monograph is dedicated.—*S. B. Sells* (Brooklyn).

1533. **Vernon, P. E.** *Predicting the psychological aptitude of university and training college students*. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 445.—Abstract.

1534. **Witty, P. A.** *Practices in corrective reading in colleges and universities*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 564-568.—A survey of 131 universities, colleges, and normal schools was conducted to ascertain the amount, nature, and scope of work given in remedial reading. It was found that less than $\frac{1}{2}$ give any instruction and that this is usually confined to freshmen and given by inadequately trained in-

structors for no credit. Tests and apparatus used are reported. More thorough training in reading for all students as well as for the handicapped at every grade level is needed.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1535. **Wood, F. T.** *Training in thought and expression*. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. 208. \$0.75.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This textbook is divided into 2 parts; the first comprising a discussion of correctness in thinking and reasoning, with reference to the nature and sources of common fallacies in reasoning; the second exemplifying the principles of good style in written English. Chapter exercises in logical thinking and the proper use of words are prominent features of this book.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1536. **Zulliger, H.** *Psychoanalytic experiences in public school practice*. (Trans. by G. V. Swackhamer.) *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 824-841.—This is a continuation of the description of applied psychoanalysis in the class-room (see XIV: 4283). 7 situations are presented, giving verbatim reports of the conversations to illustrate how a teacher can use his psychoanalytic insight.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

[See also abstracts 1236, 1454, 1538, 1543.]

MENTAL TESTS

1537. **Challman, A., & Brown, F.** *Binet testing by kindergarten teachers as a mental hygiene measure*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1940, 52, 668-672.—The information gained from early intelligence testing of children might prevent the developing of negative attitudes through early school failure in the retarded, and habits of indolence in the very bright who need an enriched curriculum. Since the employment of psychologists to test the 6000 children in Minneapolis was judged too expensive, selected kindergarten teachers were trained to give the tests. Two studies in which unselected and selected samples were retested by professional psychologists show correlations of .89 and .86 with the scores obtained through testing by the kindergarten teachers. Details are given of one of these investigations.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

1538. **Kroll, A.** *Item validity as a factor in test validity*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 31, 425-436.—Two former studies seemed to agree in the conclusion that item validity procedures yield little gain in improvement of test validity. The present study employed 754 subjects in isolating best items from an experimental Spanish achievement test. "The results derived have shown conclusively that the best items when grouped form the best test."—*R. M. Bellows* (Maryland).

1539. **McRae, H.** *Reliability of group intelligence tests*. *Advanc. Sci.*, 1940, 1, 446.—Abstract.

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

1540. **Baker, H. J.** *Suggestions for training children*. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publ.

Co., 1940. Pp. 4. 75¢ per 25; 4¢ per copy.—The suggestions in this pamphlet have been prepared for the use of parents and teachers in training children and have grown out of the experiences of the Psychological Clinic staff of the Detroit Public Schools. They are divided into two parts, the first for parents, the second more specifically about the children themselves.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1541. **Belkin, A.** Why boys run away from home. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 132-133.—Abstract.

1542. **Bossard, J. H. S.** [Ed.] Children in a depression decade. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1940, 212. Pp. 298.—This volume is devoted to 31 papers reviewing child welfare work of the past decade, under the following general headings: introductory; the changing mathematics of child welfare; the changing social background; the changing family background; changes with some general problems of child welfare (maternal health, child health, play, mental hygiene); a decade of dealing with special groups (the handicapped, the illegitimate, foster children, behavior problems, delinquency, etc.); and perspective. The last section includes a paper on Objectives for Children in a Democratic Society, by James S. Plant.—*L. J. Stone* (Vassar).

1543. **Bridges, K. M. B.** Social behaviour rating scales for elementary school children. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 223-226.—2 rating scales designed for evaluating the social adjustment of 6-14 year old school children and based upon behavior in school (33 items) and behavior out of school (25 items) respectively, are presented. Although average social behavior rating scores for certain groups of school children are given for purposes of comparison, the purely local significance of these illustrative norms is stressed.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1544. **Canaday, L. J.** A way of predicting the probable outcome of treatment of young children who run away. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 134.—Abstract.

1545. **Davidson, M. A., & Slade, I. M.** Results of a survey of senior school evacuees. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 179-195.—A coordinated study of the evacuation problem comprising a general assessment of the functioning of the evacuation scheme and an intensive inquiry, employing the clinical methods developed by Burt, into the adequacy of adjustment of a group of 100 evacuated school children aged 11-14 years is presented. Although there was a marked decline in the total number of evacuees remaining over the period of 7 months embraced in the study, of the sample of 100 boys and girls examined only 17 showed failure of adaptation to their foster homes. Among the factors bearing no significant relation to the satisfactoriness of adjustment were: sex, age, the presence of siblings and local children in the foster home, the financial status of the child's own family, and frequency of

parental visits. On the other hand, changes of billet and the presence of other evacuees, or of many other children in the home, were significantly associated with maladjustment. Superior intelligence seemed to insure better adjustment, but the relationship with IQ was not pronounced. The conclusions are compared with those of the recently reported Cambridge survey.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1546. **Doziades, L.** Das neuropathische Kind. (The neuropathic child.) *Veröff. Berl. Akad. ärztl. Fortb.*, 1939, No. 5, 34-37.—Even in the first few months disturbances of drive and instinctual activity are found, along with fatiguing and timidity. Neither poverty nor urban life seem to increase the number of neuropathic children. Chronic infectious diseases, however, facilitate the manifestation of neuropathic phenomena in offspring.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1547. **Erikson, E. H.** Studies in the interpretation of play: clinical observation of play disruption in young children. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1940, 22, 557-671.—The purpose of the monograph is to give "specimens of a psychotherapist's experience, namely, the observation of the first play enacted by young patients in his office, in slow motion, as it were." The following methods of play interpretation were used: (1) a common-sense description of what happens before the observer's eyes: the span between the moment that the child turns his attention to a toy or person and the moment that he changes to another toy or person; (2) morphoanalytic description of 4 areas of behavior: (a) affective, (b) ideational, (c) spatial, and (d) verbal; (3) observer's impressions, associations, and reflections; and (4) psychoanalytic interpretation. Illustrations are given of play behavior of a 6 year old boy, a 3 year old girl, and two boys aged 4.—*F. M. Teagarden* (Pittsburgh).

1548. **Foley, J. P., Jr.** A further note on the "baboon boy" of South Africa. *J. Psychol.*, 1940, 10, 323-326.—The case of Lucas, who was reported as having been a feral boy, is reviewed. The present evidence would seem to discount the existence of a feral period in his life.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

1549. **Giddings, E. B.** Some factors affecting the outcome of treatment of negroes by a child guidance clinic. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 135.—Abstract.

1550. **Gómez Robleda, J.** Epocas evolutivas de la vida humano. (Developmental stages of human life.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1940, 2, 33-40.—Criteria of age have been set up on chronological, anthropometric, biometric, psychological, pedagogical, biological, etc. bases. On which basis human developmental age should be measured is determined by the purpose of the measurement. The author differentiates between primary infancy (0-3 years), secondary infancy (4-6 years), tertiary infancy (7-12 years), and adolescence (13-18 years). Some of the physiological standards for functions typical

of these ages are given.—J. W. Nagge (Emporia State).

1551. Kleinberg, D. S. Some factors predictive of whether enuretic children can be helped by child guidance. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 89-108.—On the basis of the cases studied, the author concludes that success or failure in the treatment of enuresis by a child guidance clinic depends on certain personality traits of the patient, and that the major part of treatment should be directed toward the child in the adjustment of his total personality.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

1552. Knoebber, M. M. The adolescent girl; an analysis of her attitudes, ideals, and problems from the viewpoint of the girl herself. (Microfilm.) Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1940. Pp. 293. \$3.67.

1553. Leuba, C. Children's reactions to elements of simple geometric patterns. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1940, 53, 575-578.—21 nursery school children, C.A. 1½-5½ years, were tested on their ability to locate after 1 min. a piece of chocolate which they had seen hidden. The hiding place was a pill box which was placed among 5 to 20 others arranged in a line, a circle, a square, a triangle, or haphazardly. The child was permitted to eat the chocolate only if he selected the right box on the first trial. The children reacted correctly more often than could be expected by chance. Certain places, e.g. ends of lines, apex of triangle, etc., were reacted to correctly most frequently. The children tended to know the general region in which the correct box was, and they reacted correctly more often when there were few elements in the configuration.—D. E. Johanssen (Skidmore).

1554. Levy, D. M. Freud and child psychiatry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1940, 10, 861-863.—"Freud's influence was revolutionary chiefly in compelling the realization that the child was psychically utilizing and actively living out influences previously regarded as causal agents. I would place this advance as of primary importance in the field of child psychiatry. It turned the viewpoint from without to within. The focus of attention changed from the question: 'What are the influences operating on the child?' to 'How is the child utilizing these experiences?'"—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

1555. Lucina, M. Sex differences in adolescent attitudes toward best friends. *Sch. Rev.*, 1940, 48, 512-516.—A 35 item test compiled from statements of a group of adolescent boys and girls as descriptive of their feelings and relationships toward their chum or pal was submitted to 600 junior and senior high school students. Significantly different percentages of boys and girls checking the various statements are reported in the case of 11 of these items.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1556. Lugt, M. J. A. v. d. Un profil psychomoteur. (A psychomotor profile.) Paris: Aubier, 1939. Pp. 126.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] An

experimental study of the development of manual dexterity in children, with a comprehensive survey of preceding investigations.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

1557. McCay, J. B., & Bull, H. D. Ten "good" and ten "poor" eaters. *J. Pediat.*, 1940, 17, 230-240.—10 prompt and efficient and 10 slow and inefficient eaters, were selected from a group of 66 nursery school children. The subjects were studied with respect to developmental background, physical examination on entrance to the school, and mental development. During the school year, their eating behavior was studied in relation to growth, absence due to illness, digestive upsets, colds, infections, nervous behavior, bowel movements, enuresis, outdoor play, and sleeping behavior. Both groups were deviates from the average in regard to a number of traits. Efficiency in eating seems to be an indication of development in other aspects. The "poor" eaters were less advanced, less stable, and more infantile than the "good" eaters.—E. Green (Bradley Home).

1558. McCay, J. B., Waring, E. B., & Kruse, P. J. Learning by children at noon-meal in a nursery school: ten "good" eaters and ten "poor" eaters. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1940, 22, 491-557.—This is a study of good and poor eaters in the Cornell nursery school. The children were selected from the enrollment of 3 different years. The following measurements were taken: (1) the time taken in minutes by each child at each meal; (2) the amount of food eaten at each meal; and (3) the efficiency of eating, based on the relationship of the time taken to eat and the amount eaten. The poor eaters tended to improve consistently in efficiency and amount eaten while the good eaters tended to lose slightly in efficiency while increasing amount. In most children there was a consistent relationship between the amount eaten and the time required for eating. Most of the nursery school menus seemed to have little effect on eating behavior. The poor eaters gained in height and weight as rapidly as the good eaters. Implications as to theory, method, and results are given. 45 references.—F. M. Teagarden (Pittsburgh).

1559. McGraw, M. B. Neuro-muscular maturation as reflected in the assumption of an erect posture. (Film.) New York: Normal Child Development Study, Columbia Medical Center, 1941. 1 reel, 200 ft., 16 mm., silent. \$10.00.—To demonstrate developmental changes in anti-gravity mechanisms characteristic neuro-muscular adjustments of the infant are shown, as the body is raised from a recumbent to an erect position. The pictures, selected from the records of one child, reveal the most significant changes during the first 3½ years. During the early months the baby was pulled upward; subsequently, maturation is reflected by changes in the method the child uses in the assumption of an erect posture independent of aid. Animated curves are included to show the age period when each phase is characteristic for a group of 82 children who were

observed over a period of 5 years.—*M. B. McGraw* (Columbia Medical Center).

1560. McGrew, J. W. Emotional adjustments of the hospitalized child. *Crippled Child*, 1940, 18, 7-9.—A study of common fears of 189 hospitalized children indicated that in 36% the fears were due to misconceptions of the hospital function. The erroneous beliefs had been obtained at home and at school. The incidence of fears increased with age. Other age and sex differences were noted.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

1561. Melvin, D. E. A follow-up study of patients of a traveling child guidance clinic. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 140-141.—Abstract.

1562. Moodie, W. The doctor and the difficult child. New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1940. Pp. ix + 214. \$1.50.—This book written by an English psychiatrist for physicians presents in non-technical language information regarding fundamental disturbances of behavior or personality in children. The author advises that the approach to such problems cannot be stereotyped and that confidence based on sound knowledge is essential for success in treatment. He gives recognition to the healing forces of nature for, in certain instances, when these are given encouragement, introduction of other forms of active treatment become unnecessary. Part I discusses methodology: recognition of the problem; history taking, examination of the child, and evaluation or diagnosis of the case; and treatment through work, security, affection, parent, or by direct methods. Part II is descriptive: 18 major types of child guidance cases are presented with explanations as to their possible causes.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati).

1563. Mordhorst, G. Die Brauchbarkeit der Tests nach Bühler-Hetzer zur Ermittlung des Schwachsinn bei vorschulpflichtigen Kindern. (The usefulness of Bühler-Hetzer tests in determining feeble-mindedness in preschool children.) *Psychiat.-neurolog. Wschr.*, 1940, 42, 384-388.—As expected, the examination of children of one-time special school pupils resulted in a considerable proportion of feeble-minded children. The method of Bühler-Hetzer proved valuable.—*P. L. Krieger* (Leipzig).

1564. Pearson, G. H. J. The child's history as an aid in the psychiatric treatment of children. *J. Pediat.*, 1940, 17, 241-248.—The author presents a case of anxiety hysteria in a young boy to illustrate the value of a detailed developmental history. A comparison between the history and the present symptoms and behavior enables the psychiatrist to determine the stages at which undesirable personality reactions developed and to begin treatment at these points. The treatment program employed here illustrates the value of play as a release of emotional conflicts and as a basis for interpreting the reaction pattern.—*E. Green* (Bradley Home).

1565. Polsky, S. A follow-up study of thirty-five child guidance cases closed as successfully adjusted.

Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work, 1940, 11, 141-142.—Abstract.

1566. Powdermaker, F., & Grimes, L. I. Children in the family; a psychological guide for parents. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1940. Pp. vii + 403. \$2.00.—A manual for parents by a psychiatrist and a mother of several children, emphasizing emotional and social development, and intellectual growth. Approximately half the book is devoted to the first 4 years of life, with suggestions regarding nursing, weaning, bowel training, genital activity, sleep, family relations, fears, etc. The latter part of the book discusses the child's play; early school adjustment; and adolescence and the accompanying physical, emotional, and social problems. A reading list for each age period and a detailed index are included.—*L. J. Stone* (Vassar).

1567. Preston, M. I. Physical complaints without organic basis. *J. Pediat.*, 1940, 17, 279-304.—The author reports a study of 100 children, non-readers and child guidance patients, who had physical complaints for which no organic basis could be found. Treatment consisted of simple and direct common-sense methods and was approached by studying the children's emotional lives and their relationships to their homes and to their social and school circles. Causes of the physical complaints were: frightening experiences of the patients, school problems and failure, lack of parental love, anxiety over the meaning of death, threatened banishment, sex and psychic trauma, contact with hypochondriacs, oversolicitude by family members, and exploitation by overambitious parents and teachers. In more than 95% of the cases, the complaints served the purpose either of ameliorating situations which were intolerable to the children or of solving problems which were beyond their control. Treatment enabled 85% of the patients to be restored to health.—*E. Green* (Bradley Home).

1568. Rathsam, B. Problematische Kinderausage. (Problematic testimony of children.) *Kriminalistik*, 1940, 14, 109-111.—If children's testimony is taken and judged by a qualified person, it is more reliable than is generally considered. Like any other witness, the child is swayed by emotions, purposes, and wishes. One must first gain his confidence and then take into consideration his anxiety, fear of punishment, desire for revenge, phantasy, and confusion. Adult standards of expression, logic, and continuity are not to be expected. The best test of a child's evidence is its effect on the defendant.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore).

1569. Saeltzer, H. A follow-up study of fifty dull normal children. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 142.—Abstract.

1570. Schiddel, L. D. The foster-home adjustment of children who have a long period of institutional care. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1940, 11, 169-170.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1250, 1289, 1291, 1319, 1331, 1349, 1351, 1375, 1399, 1450, 1497.]



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